EVENING EDITION

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EX-PREMIER BARRED FROM SEEING GANDHI AS FIGHTS CONTINUE

Madras Official to Ask for Explanation From Viceroy Linlithgow

MUSLIMS DECIDE SUPPORT

Thrash English Claim That Mohammedans Against Battle For Independence

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—Ex-Premier of Madras C. Rajagopalachariar, conferred on Sunday with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the India Liberal Party in connection with the British-India Government's refusal of his meeing with Mahatma Gandhi, it is reported from Allahabad today.

"The British Government refuses my interview with Mahatma Gandhi and this is an unfair dealing on the part of Britain," stated the ex-Premier of Madras to the press after his conference with President Saru. "I will see Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India on November 22 to ask for an explanation in this respect."

Demonstration Raging

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 15.—The anti-British disturbance which is still raging all over India is reported by a New Delhi dispatch reaching here today as follows:

In Ahmedabad a clash occurred between Indian masses, who started a large-scale demonstration under the leadership of the India National Congress Party. The police injured many demonstrators. Another group of the demonstrators stoned the police station, wounding several policemen.

In a factory of Bombay, several operatives received injuries of various degrees as the result of the explosion of two bombs set in the plant.

In the Province of Bihar, a 35.000 rupee mass fine was imposed upon the inhabitants.

Support Anti British Move

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 15.—Meeting in New Delhi under the leadership of the former Premier of Sind Province, the Independent Mohammedans have adopted a resolution calling upon all Indian patriots, whether Mohammedan or not, to unite and join the anti-British movement, according to broadcasts received here from secret stations operated by patriots and by the National Congress Party.

According to the secret broadcasts, the resolution adopted by the Independent Mohammedans read: "Let those who are concerned with Indian independence, whether they be Mohammedan or not, unite and join the anti-British movement now being fought in all parts of our nation."

There are approximately 10 million Independent Mohammedans, the majority living in the provinces of Sind, Assam, Bengal and the Northwest Frontier. In the elections in 1937 carried out under the new ruling status, the Independent Mohammedans secured 111 seats, surpassing the 109 seats taken by the All India Moslem League.

Although the All India Moslem League has lately gained more fame, it is noted that it is merely an organization representing the interests of a few merchants and landowners and that it does not have the backing of the mass of Mohammedans. And thus there is much to be expected from the real power and influence of the Independent Mohammedans.

Since early in the anti-British movement the All India Moslem League regarded the Indian Congress Party with hostility and even took steps to foment division aiming at the destruction of Congress Party Power. It was this damaging move that caused Churchill to declare on September 10, "the Mohammedans in India are opposed to the Indian Congress Party." The Independent Mohammedans, however, had been wholly sympathetic with the Congress Party and Churchill's declaration caused the resignation of the premier of Sind province.

However, in conferring with various leaders throughout India after his resignation, the ex-premier of the province arrived at the conclusion that there was no other way to gain independence than by unit-

(Continued on Page 2)

French Envoy to U.S. With Embassy Staff Interned in America

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—The U.S. State Department announced today that it had decided to intern in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, French Ambassador to Washington, Gaston Henri-Haye, and the staff members of the French Embassy, according to a Washington dispatch.

SOVIET LOSSES BIG IN CAUCASUS FIGHT

Reich Command Says 2 Enemy Units Wiped Out; Counter-Thrusts Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—The latest war situation as revealed by the German High Command today is as follows:

The German forces in a sector in the Caucasus encircled and annihilated two enemy units. In other war sectors, the enemy was successfully repulsed.

In the Caspian Sea the Luftwaffe set fire to one enemy merchantman, and damaged several transports.

In Stalingrad the German forces made more gains and Soviet counter attacks were successfully repulsed at several points.

Axis Advance Progresses

Domei

ROME, November 16.—The Italian High Command, in its communique issued today, revealed the latest developments of the war situation as follows:

The advance of the Axis forces into southern France and Corsica is steadily progressing.

German bombers in operations against the enemy-occupied airfields in French territory blasted many planes on the ground. Meantime, an Axis convoy fighter unit shot down six enemy planes in an aerial combat.

In the Cyrenaica sector, the Axis air forces, defying stiff resistance from enemy planes, downed three of them, while no damage was suffered by the Axis. The Axis planes then straffed an enemy mobile unit in low-altitude attacks.

On Sunday night British bombers again visited Genoa and bombed the residential quarters. The casualties as so far ascertained, are four dead and 23 injured.

Operations See Lull

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—On the Eastern Front, winter has arrived in earnest with the thermometer registering 13 degrees below zero even in the Stalingrad sector, with the result that the activities of the two opposing forces have been greatly hampered.

The operations of German mechanized units have witnessed a remarkable lull due to the intense cold.

On Monday, German infantry units carried out an attack against the remaining Soviet positions in the Northwestern factory district of the city. However, the attack ended in a small-scale battle.

The Soviet Information Bureau admitted on Monday that hostilities in the Stalingrad area have practically ended, in its communique reading:

"On the Stalingrad front no large-scale battle was fought."

With the intense cold, the battle line is moving southward to the Central and Western Caucasus.

In the southeastern sector of Nalichik, German mechanized units fought fierceiv against powerful enemy units for 36 consecutive hours and the most grim engagement took place on the Terak River in the neighborhood of Mozdok.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SUNK

British Admiralty Admits Talisman Of 1,575 tons, Lost

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—The British Admiralty announced yesterday that the British submarine, Talisman, 1,575 tons, was sunk, according to a report from London. The Talisman was launched in 1940 and was one of the most up-to-date submarines of the British navy. Four submarines of the same type have already been sunk.

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCE AXIS UNITS HAVE ENTERED TUNIS

France Consents to Landing—Berlin Also Issues Same Communique

BONE AIRFIELD IS BLASTED

Italo-German Navy, Air Force Sink 32 Allied Warships In One Week

Domei

ROME, November 16.—The Italian High Command announced today that German-Italian forces landed at Tunis with the consent of the French authorities.

Axis Blasts Bone

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—The Axis forces have landed at Tunis with the perfect understanding of the French authorities, the German High Command announced today.

The communique added that Axis air units effected a surprise attack on the airfield and harbor facilities at Bone on the coast of Algeria.

It also announced that an enemy merchant ship of the 6,000-ton class was torpedoed by a German U-boat off Morocco.

32 Allied Warships Sunk

Domei

ROME, November 16.—In a special communique issued yesterday, the Italian High Command announced that in one week from November 7 to 13, the German-Italian air and naval forces operating in the Western Mediterranean area sank 32 enemy warships and 57 merchant ships aggregating 234,000 tons.

Allied Forces Doomed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—The objective of the Allied operations in North Africa is to oust the Axis forces from the North African costal regions to gain the control of the Mediterranean.

The Axis Powers are concentrating their miltiary forces in the Tunis area to smash the enemy attempt.

With the reckless expansion of the battle fronts by the United States and Britain, their line of communications have been extended, with the result that Allied transports have been falling easy prey to the Axis submarines and air force.

On the Algiers front alone, the Allies are in a more disadvantageous position than the Axis in the supply of munitions and troops due to the extended supply line.

All available information here indicates that the Allied camp is more apprehensive on this point.

According to a New York dispatch, Hanson Baldwin, naval commentator of the New York Times, pointed out in an article in his paper dated Sunday that it is not an easy task to transport war-supplies and reinforcements over the Atlantic Ocean.

In this connection, the Evening Post, London, dated Sunday commented as follows:

"The Axis forces will concentrate as many submarines as possible in the Mediterranean in addition to French submarines to hamper Allied transportation.

"The Axis forces are now in a position to utilize the submarine building yards in Southern France with the result that the activities of Axis submarines will be facilitated.

"For the transportation of foodstuffs and ammunition to be used in the North African operations, the Allied force require some 1,500,000 tons of shipping.

"The narrow expanse of the Mediterranean will be the most advantageous arena of activities for the Axis submarines in their raids against Allied shipping."

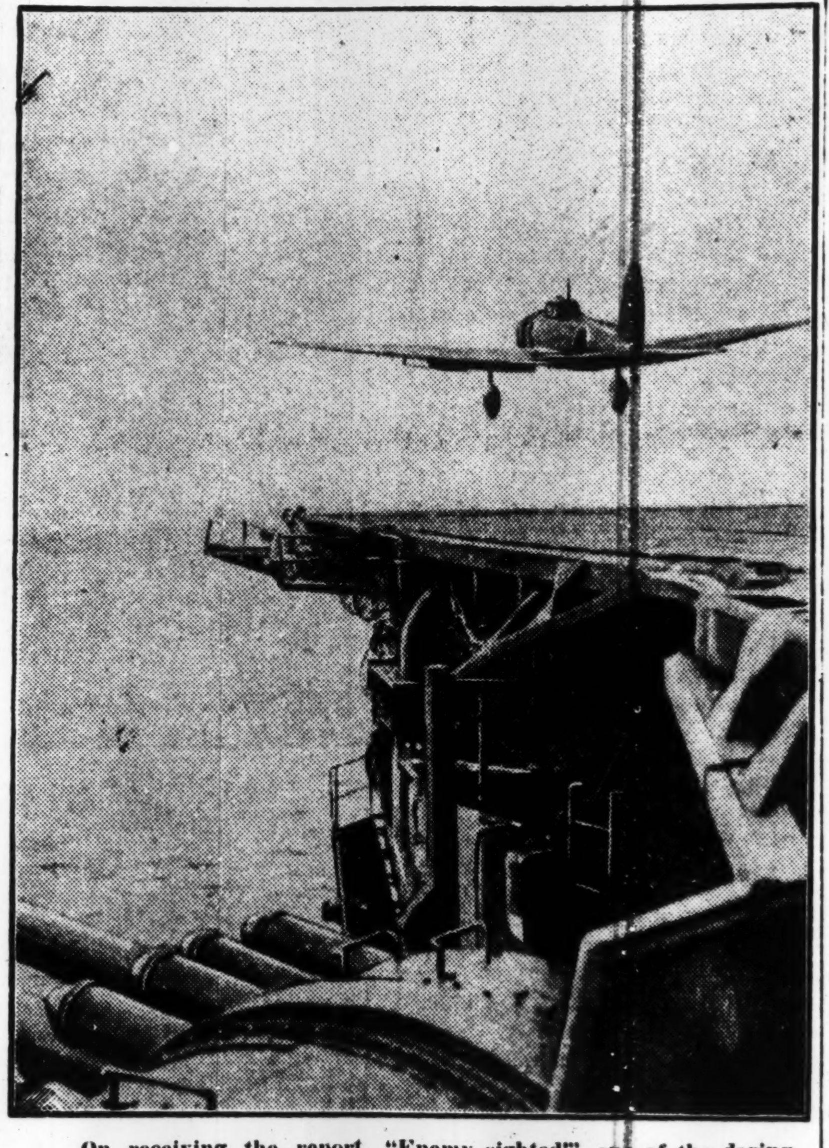
SEKO LEAVES FOR SOUTH

Chief of Board of Decorations to Visit Nippon Occupied Areas

Yasuji Seko, Director of the Board of Decorations, left Fukuoka on Monday morning by air on the first leg of an extensive inspection tour through the Southern Regions, reports Domei.

It is understood that Mr. Seko will visit the Philippines, Borneo, the East Indies and other Japanese occupied areas.

Enemy Sighted!



On receiving the report, "Enemy sighted!", one of the daring 'Navy Eagles' is seen taking off from a Japanese aircraft carrier to smash the enemy warships in the Southern Pacific waters.

Photo taken by Makishima, member of the Navy Press Corps.

(By courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

Foe's Solomons Losses Since Aug. 7

With the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters of the results of the recent naval battle of the South Pacific, the total damages the Imperial Forces inflicted upon the British-American fleets in the Southern Pacific battles since the first Battle of the Solomons of August 7 are now revealed to be as follows:

	Sunk	Damaged	Total
Battleships	1	2	3
Aircraft Carriers	4	4	8
Warships of unknown type	—	3	3
Cruisers	25	4	29
Destroyers	16	9	25
Submarines	9	1	10
Mine Sweepers	1	1	2
Total	56	24	80
Transports	16	6	22

The number of airplanes destroyed or damaged is more than 738.

PROGRAM PLANNED FOR LATE POETESS

Commemorative Performances For Akiko Yosano Slated at Imperial Theater

Special performances in memory of the late Mrs. Akiko Yosano, a famous Tanka poetess, who passed away on May 29, will be given at the Imperial Theater at 6 p.m., November 26.

The sponsors of the event include Ikuma Arishima, Haruo Sato, Hakutei Ishii, Kotaro Takamura, Shosho Chino, Madam Natsu Kawasaki, Tokusaburo Masamune and other prominent persons in cultural circles.

The program will include dancing and concert music. Famous dancers and cinema actresses who were pupils under Mrs. Yosano when she was the head of the Girls' Department of the Bunka Gakuin will perform.

Following commemorative addresses by Mr. Arishima and Mr. Masamune, Shizue Natsukawa, screen actress, will recite the version of the famous Genji Monogatari, which was modernized by the late poetess.

Dance performances will be given by Hisako Yamane, Yaoko Kaiya, Azume Hanayagi and Kansoho Fujima. Madam Ayako Ohta, a famous soprano, will sing a vocal solo.

The performance will also include a symphony concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Tadashi Hattori.

May Open Embassy at Nanking

Domei

BANGKOK, November 16.—Newspapers here are reporting that the Thai Government has decided to open a Thai Embassy at Nanking during the next year. However, it seems that no decision has yet been made on the selection of the first Thai Ambassador to Nanking.

F.I.C. EDITOR PUTS CONFIDENCE IN AXIS

Allied Propaganda Will Prove False as in Past, Says Noted Writer

Domei

SAIGON, November 16.—In a signed editorial captioned "A Glance at War" appearing in the French vernacular L'Imperial, Maurice Bernard, editor-in-chief, voiced full confidence in the ability of the Axis Powers to score an ultimate victory.

Mr. Bernard advised his countrymen to watch the situation cooly, pointing out that Allied propaganda has time and time again proved entirely false.

Despite the Allied propaganda about the North African situation, the editor-in-chief said, the fact remains that in the movement and distribution of strategic supplies, the Axis still maintains indisputable superiority. He declared that after the disastrous series of defeats suffered by the Allies in the past three years, their North African venture will have very little effect on the general war situation.

He recalled that the Allies were claiming as long ago as 1939 that Germany was exhausted, that it suffered from a shortage of foodstuffs, war materials and domestic unrest.

He also recalled that Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, boasted before the outbreak of the current war that Japan would be forced to its knees within three weeks. Nevertheless, he pointed out, Germany has gone on to greater and greater conquests, while Japan has scored brilliant results at Pearl Harbor, Hongkong, Penang, Singapore, Java, Rangoon and at other places.

ALLIES DRIVEN INTO DEPTHS OF DESPAIR OVER NAVAL BATTLE

Tension in U.S. Over Pacific Fight Seen in Urgent Meet Held by Roosevelt

PUBLIC IS KEPT IGNORANT

British Press Is Gloomy—Stresses Importance of Solomon Islands

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 16.—Despite all possible efforts of the leaders of the United States and Britain to conceal the real results of the Battle of the South Pacific from the people of their countries, the happenings in these two nations vividly reveal the depths of despair to which the nations have been driven.

On October 26, President Roosevelt held an urgent meeting at the White House with the Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Joseph E. King, and Chief-of-Staff to the President Admiral William D. Leahy, which, as reported by some foreign telegrams, indicated clearly the concern of America over the situation in the South Pacific.

Then, on October 28, an extraordinary session of the Pacific War Council met under the chairmanship of Roosevelt. The meeting ended, it was reported, in a serious atmosphere. New Zealand Minister to Washington Walter Nash was quoted to have stated to the press just after the conference, when questioned if the atmosphere of the meeting had been pessimistic. "It's neither pessimistic nor optimistic. You can best judge it from our looks."

Knox Keeps Quiet

Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox announced after the same conference: "Japan is rapidly increasing her power. The result of the naval battle is not known yet. I cannot predict anything about it."

Admiral Richard S. Edwards, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet in the South Pacific, was also quoted to have stated that he was not certain about the real situation of the battle, but that he could say with certainty that the American navy in South Pacific waters was numerically inferior to the Japanese.

Meantime, Roosevelt, apparently with the aim of forcibly raising the morale of his nation is arranging that a bill for the construction of 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers will be passed in Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his American Navy Day speech boasted: "The United States navy is more powerful now than it was at the time of the Pearl Harbor battle."

Generally speaking the American citizens are wrapped up in gloom, which the press of the country describes in the following words: The whole nation is anxiously waiting for the detailed reports of the naval battle in the South Pacific with a strained and uneasy mood."

Public Makes Demands

In some quarters in America strong criticisms are being raised against the naval leaders of that country. Some urge that the Government should place more power in the hands of the commander of the United States South Pacific Fleet.

In Britain all dailies except the Times and the Daily Herald, were pessimistic over the Battle of the South Pacific in their editorials on October 29.

The Daily Express, after dwelling on the importance of the Solomon Islands, lamented that the current situation had turned all the British hopes into utter despair.

"We must be prepared to hear," stated the Daily Telegraph, "that we have suffered serious reverses in the battle. If the Solomons are lost by the United States, Japan will be placed in such a strong position that we will find it difficult to put up a counter-offensive against her."

Half Million Yen Donated

Mrs. Tsuneko Matsuyama, widow of the late Chujiro Matsuyama, former editor-in-chief of the Asahi Shimbun, and president of the Yomiuri and Manshu Nippon Shimbun, has offered a donation of ¥500,000 for scholarship funds to Tsuchiyama-cho in Koga-gun, Shiga Prefecture, native place of the deceased.

Darlan Is Denounced As Traitor by Petain; Banished From Society

Domei

VICHY, November 16.—The French Ministry of Information announced today that Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, has decided to treat Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, former Commander-in-Chief of the French army, navy and air forces, as a traitor and reject him from the society of the French people, and deprive him of all military and official duties.

Domei

VICHY, November 16.—General Lattre de Tassigny, Commander of the 16th Division at Montepilier, who was arrested in connection with the De Gaullist intrigue, will be shortly tried by court martial, it was announced by the French Ministry of Information.

BRITISH INHUMANITY AGAIN HIT BY JAPAN

2nd Protest Filed Asking Better Treatment of Japanese In Britain, India

The Japanese Government filed a strong protest with the British Government on November 7, demanding the latter to reconsider its treatment of Japanese internees in Britain and India, it was revealed today. Regarding the inhuman manner in which the internees have been treated by the British Home Government, and the Government in India, more data and information were lately furnished with the testimonials given by the Japanese repatriated a few weeks ago.

This is the second time that the Japanese Government has protested to the British Government regarding the treatment of Japanese internees. The first was filed in the middle of September. The new protest, it is reported, was dispatched to the British Home Government and the Government in India through the Swiss Minister at London and the Swedish Consul-General at London, respectively.

Through the new protest, the Japanese Government pointed out the following facts about the Japanese internees in India:

1. The internees are housed in makeshift tents of a very small size. In the hot days of summer it was not seldom that the temperature within the tents rose to more than 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The tents are poor protection against the severity of winter cold. On windy days these tents have often collapsed.

(2) The internees are being provided with foodstuffs of a poor quality, which is affecting their health, and very few cooking utensils are given them. As to the equipment in the washing rooms and lavatories, many inconveniences have to be borne by the internees.

(3) There is very little medicine available for use by the internees, so that they have to suffer from the prevalence of diseases. During July, there were many cases of dysentery.

The protest demanded that the British should reconsider their attitude and take measures to better their treatment of Japanese internees.

FINNISH SUBMARINES SINK 3 SOVIET UNDERSEA CRAFT

All 1,300-ton Class and Sunk In Baltic Sea Battle, Says High Command

Domei

HELSINKI, November 16.—The Finnish High Command announced that the Finnish submarine flotilla today engaged in a sea battle with the Soviet undersea craft squadron in the Baltic Sea and sank three enemy submarines by bombardment and torpedoes.

The three Soviet submarines sunk, the communique added, were large-sized craft of 1,300-ton class, equipped with two guns and 10 torpedo tubes.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—The Finnish High Command announced today that Finnish submarines operating in the Baltic Sea sank three Soviet submarines, it is reported from Helsinki.

U-BOAT DEPREDATION PUTS MORTAL SCARE INTO BRITISH PEOPLE

Dreaded Undersea Craft Taking Huge Toll in North African Seas

40 CAN BE MADE IN A MONTH

Germany to Have More Submarines All Over World to Sink Allied Ships

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—During the last few days, the German U-boat flotilla attacked the Allied convoys in the waters off the West Indies and sank two merchantmen totaling 11,000 tons.

In the southern part of the Mozambique Channel, German submarines sank one British freighter of 7,000-ton class fully loaded with rubber and machines, and another 6,000-ton freight vessel carrying war supplies toward Egypt.

Dreads U-Boats

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 15.—Britain is being panic-stricken by the activities of Axis submarines which have been scoring marvellous achievements in the French North African waters since the start of the Anglo-American invasion of the French territory, reveals information reaching here.

According to the information, General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who is now staying in London, referred to the Axis submarines' increasing menace on Sunday.

"The loss of Allied shipping of late has been very high in the North African supply-route," stated Premier Smuts, warning that should the state of affairs continue it would become impossible for the United States and British forces to continue their operations in French North Africa.

A similar warning appeared in a recent number of the Evening Post. Writing in the paper, a certain noted naval commentator stated that the Axis have an undisclosed number of submarines operating in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and that Germany is turning out 40 U-boats a month.

In view of this, it is necessary for the Allied countries to complete their counter-measures against the Axis undersea craft in Gibraltar Strait and in the neighborhood of Sicily Island, emphasized the naval commentator as a warning to the Allied countries against the increasing submarine menace.

Meantime, the British Government, it is also reported, is considering to oppress the Spanish Government on the supposition that the Axis countries are using Spanish coasts and the Balearic Islands as their submarine bases.

This supposition, however, is a British manifestation of consternation occasioned by the Axis' increasing submarine menace to their shipping, in the opinion of observers here.

Allied Operations Upset

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—With reference to the brilliant results scored by the Axis naval and air forces which were reported in a special communique yesterday to have sunk or damaged 89 Allied vessels totaling 417,000 tons off the coast of North Africa and in West Mediterranean, local newspapers declared this morning that the Allied operational plans in these areas will be upset.

Der Montag asserted that all the Anglo-American schemes against Europe have been replied instantly by the Axis counter-offensives.

The Voelkischer Beobachter stated:

"In a speech made recently, Premier General Jans C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa frankly admitted that the menace of the German U-boats has increased. His speech was sympathized with by the British people, for they are well aware of the fact that the percentage of the shipping losses is daily increasing and that the newly-constructed vessels cannot compensate the losses."

Admiral's Remains Coming

The remains of the late Vice-Admiral Umataro Tanimoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, accompanied by his aide, his wife, and daughter will leave Saseho for Tokyo today.

NORTH AFRICA WAR ENTERS NEW STAGE

U.S. Forces Meet Axis Units For First Time in Battle For Tunisia

BIG FRONTAL CLASH LOOMS

Object of Allied Invasion Is To Grasp Hegemony of the Mediterranean

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 15.—That the war situation in North Africa and in the Mediterranean Sea has entered upon a new stage with the opening of fighting between the Axis and Anglo-American forces over the possession of Tunisia was stressed in the radiophone conversation held between the Berlin and Stockholm offices of the Yomiuri-Hochi today.

The conversation follows:

Berlin: The center of the North African war situation has shifted to Tunisia, and it seems that hot fighting has started between the Axis and Anglo-American Allied forces in the neighborhood of the border. The Axis forces have sent reinforcements to the Tunisian area one after another on the one hand and mobilized the naval and air forces on the other in conducting a vigorous attack on the rear supply lines of the Allies at Bougie and Bona. As it is, the entire fighting situation in North Africa seems to have reached a decisive stage. What is the situation with respect to the Anglo-American forces according to your information?

Second Stage Entered

Stockholm: The Anglo-American military authorities have also announced the commencement of fierce fighting in the Tunisian border area. The greatest objective of the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa is to control Tunisia. This is clear from the declaration of General Dwight Eisenhower. The Anglo-American forces can be regarded as having directed their spearhead toward Tunisia, the greatest objective of their campaign. In this sense, the North African campaign has entered the second stage, that is, the Battle of Tunisia. Accordingly, it seems that their eastern march is being carried out with utmost care with the main body of the Anglo-American forces concentrated therein. The British First Army under General Anderson is heading the march. If and when large-scale fighting starts, it will be the first major frontal clash between the Axis and American forces since the start of the present war.

Berlin: What is your estimate of the strength of the Anglo-American forces?

Stockholm: It is said that the Allies have used 500 ships and 350 warships for the invasion of French North Africa. Judging from this information, we consider that the troops involved in the North African campaign number about 150,000 or thereabouts. The main body of the troops seems to have been sent to the Tunisian border.

Berlin: Why do the Anglo-American forces attach importance to the invasion of Tunisia?

Object of Allies

Stockholm: If you look at the map, it will become clear to you. Tunisia is in the center of the Mediterranean area, and is an important base commanding the Mediterranean to the right and to the left. If the Anglo-American forces succeed in snatching this area, it will not be a menace to the Axis troops in the Libyan area alone. They will also be able to hope to obtain control of the Mediterranean with the Malta base included, and present a serious menace to Italy proper with it as the spring-board. That is the objective of the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa. From the outset the Anglo-American forces had an eye on Tunisia, but failed to take it directly due to the influence of the Axis forces over the Mediterranean. Under such a situation, they resorted to the invasion of French North Africa, and with the railway between Casablanca and Tunisia as the center, they have now chosen the overland advance course.

Berlin: From the standpoint of the Axis side, too, Tunisia is an important base which cannot be allowed to be snatched away. The strategic triangular position connecting Sicily, Tunisia and Libya is the key point of a Mediterranean battle. Despite the importance of Tunisia, Germany and Italy heretofore had refrained from touching Tunisia out of respect to the neutrality of France and in so doing, experienced serious inconveniences. To the Axis, the loss of Tunisia would be equal to the loss of Libya. Even if Libya should be lost, Tunisia must not be lost. It is not an exaggeration to say that Tunisia is the most important point in the entire North Africa fighting situation.

Allies Break Promise

Stockholm: Especially, Tunisia is a land which has been closely bound up with Italy, as you know. Even if we don't go back to the days when Tunisia was the home of Carthage and the granary of the Roman Empire, it is the place over which the Italians felt a very deep resentment in the previous World War. In the early days of the First World War, the Anglo-French side drew Italy, which had maintained neutrality, into the war with a bait in the form of the cession of Tunis and other lands. In spite of this, the Anglo-French side dared to break the promise.

In this connection, there is an interesting story. It was in November just before the outbreak of the present World War. Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano alluded to the Anglo-Italian diplomatic relations in Parliament in reply to the then British Premier Chamberlain's appeasement policy toward Italy, when suddenly there came from a corner of the chamber a loud voice shouting "Tunisia," which was followed by cries for the recapture of "Corsica," "Nice," and "Savoy." This came as a complete surprise to the French Ambassador to Rome, who had come back to his post after a long absence because of the Ethiopian dispute.

Beginning on that day, throughout the country there took place infurious demonstrations, in which the citizens clamored for the regaining of Tunisia and other lands. Since then the recapture of those lands has formed one of the major national policies of Italy. Because of France's defeat and neutrality in the present World War, Italy has kept mute to date. On the recent Anglo-American invasion into North Africa, however, Italy has carried out on advance into Tunisia, Corsica and Nice. It is a long-cherished desire for Italy to fight Britain and the United States for hegemony over Tunisia.

Berlin: For Italy, the Tunisian battle may be directly said to be a campaign for the defense of her mainland.

Stockholm: By the way, what British

punishment the Axis army will give the Anglo-American raiders will be a grand sight to see.

Axis Is Prepared

Berlin: I don't know anything of the strength of the Axis forces concentrated in the Tunisia section and other matters, but I can say that the Axis side is prepared decidedly to counter-attack the Allied side with a firm determination. The French army employed in the defense of Tunisia is not influential, but General Paul voiced his resolution to fight on the joint front with the Axis side. Meanwhile, the French forces in Morocco and Algeria are still keeping up effective guerilla warfare, rendering the situation very disadvantageous to the Anglo-American side, which has to maintain a long commissary line.

And in Tunis there are 108,000 French and 91,000 Italians. They will render great service in thoroughgoing resistance. In addition, the Axis line connecting the French mainland, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Pantelleria and Tunisia forms a strong defense line. Attacking the rear connection line in the West Mediterranean, which is the greatest vulnerable point for the Anglo-American side, Axis air and submarine units are scoring a high toll of Allied warships and vessels.

Press Comments

Tuesday, November 17

NICHI NICHI—South Pacific War Results and Accuracy of Communiques

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Actual Facts of South Pacific Battle

South Pacific War Results and Accuracy of Communiques

NICHI NICHI—The 100,000,000 people of Japan are again shouting banzai. They have received the detailed account of the naval battle fought in the South Pacific area on October 26, which shows that the actual results have been more brilliant than those briefly stated in the initial communique. Instead of six warships sunk announced in the previous report, this time eight warships including a battleship are enumerated. The aircraft-carriers Enterprise and Hornet are ponited out by name. Instead of five warships wrecked or damaged, it is now known that six have been thrown hors de combat. From these figures it is seen that the enemy naval strength was greater than it was expected. But it was all the same to the valiant Japanese fighting men, who destroyed the mainstay of the enemy fleet.

On this occasion we should note the extreme pains the authorities are taking to assure accuracy in the communiques issued. Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there has been not a sign of exaggeration or distortion of the facts. This time, too, the damage to the enemy and the names of the enemy ships sunk are carefully checked and corrected where later reports have proved more accurate. The same can be said of the damage on our side. This is one thing that can never be imagined being done in the enemy camp.

The authorities wish primarily to let the people know exactly where they stand since they are fighting with as much moral tension as the fighting men at the front. It is necessary that every citizen should know of the damage to the enemy and the damage to their own forces. The authorities, moreover, are confident that the people can afford to take calmly any report unfavorable to them.

This is of vital importance if we are to win through. It is important for us to know, for instance, that even after sustaining such heavy damage as in the South Pacific campaign, the enemy have come back in such large force to Guadalcanal. Our victory at Guadalcanal by no means spells the end of enemy counter-offensives. We must fight on with greater determination than ever. We must accurately know the results of each battle in order to gauge the war situation and on that basis we must push on, solidly united, toward ultimate victory.

Actual Facts of South Pacific Battle

TOKYO SHIMBUN—By the present announcement of the brilliant achievements by the Imperial Navy we must renew more greatly, as to the significance of the South Pacific Battle, our recognition of the greatness of scale and the depth of the character of the Battle. Behind these brilliant achievements by the Imperial Navy attained by a series of naval engagements there is, for instance, a fact that as many as 40 of our naval planes have not yet returned. By this single fact alone we can picture to ourselves the fierceness of the naval fights, and so much more deeply we feel grateful for the services rendered by officers and men of the Imperial Navy. At the same time we feel that we the nation must not forget our duty toward this total war.

The fierceness of the naval fights in the South Pacific area, on the other hand, bespeaks how consecutively and how tenaciously America's counter-offensive against Japan has hitherto been carried out. What, then, would be America's ulterior motive of carrying out such a counter-offensive against Japan? Since the outcome of the naval fights in the same area will ultimately affect most seriously America's command of the sea in the Pacific, it is believed that the enemy's counter-offensive has been unprecedentedly tenaciously conducted.

The American nation probably may have now begun to know gradually the immutability of actual facts despite the tactics of Roosevelt. Now, Roosevelt's dream of trying to disturb the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by making Australia America's base is going to be dispelled completely by the great fact of America's loss of her command of the sea in the Pacific.

Thus, as to the fate of Australia, it may be said that we ourselves need not talk of it but the very words and actions of Roosevelt and Knox do hint at it. America's command of the sea in the Pacific which she had thought would be safely secured by a defense line linking the Aleutians, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines has already been frustrated and now finally her last line of defense connecting Hawaii, the Solomons and Australia is going to be broken through. And yet Roosevelt and Knox at present are placed in a position unable to voice any conviction whatever as to this vital point. This fact only tells eloquently the limit of America's capacity functioning as an arsenal for the Democratic nations, despite the fact that the sway over Australia has shifted from British to American hands. We feel highly exhilarating that such an ulterior motive harbored on the part of the enemy is being gradually frustrated by the activity of our invincible Navy.

America at present is broadcasting various false reports as to the South Pacific Battle and trying thereby to cover up and conceal her defeat in the battle. At such a time, Japan has made the present announcement of the brilliant achievements won by the Imperial Navy in correct figures, as is attested to by the foot note attached to the announcement. This unequalled fair attitude shown by Japan is believed to give a very far-reaching effect on the morale of the enemy nation.

Ex-Premier Barred From Seeing Gandhi As Fights Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

ing and continuing the anti-British movement now being carried out. Thus he again assumed leadership in his organization, with the present resolution resulting.

With this present declaration of the Independent Mohammedans, the way for the people of India to proceed has been made clear and the British propaganda of the irreconciliable opposition of the Mohammedans and the anti-Mohammedans has been blasted. The blow given Britain is not slight.

ECONOMICS MEETING FOR SPHERE COMING

Representatives From Various Countries to Discuss Problems for 3 Days

The East Asia Economic Conference will meet for three days beginning November 26 at the Dai Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi, to discuss the urgent economic problems with which Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mongolia are confronted as member countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Asahi reports.

The three-day meeting, the fourth to be held since the establishment of the conference, is to be attended by over 120 representatives of economic circles of the above countries and officials of the Governments concerned.

At the meeting particular attention is reported will be given to the problems of agricultural production, mining, manufacturing industries, commodity prices and the exchange of materials within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The agenda of the conference follows:

November 26: Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki's speech on the Greater East Asia Economic Construction; Finance Minister Okinori Kaya's speech on the Economic Construction in respective regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and speeches by Manchoukuoan Finance and Commerce Minister Yuan Chen-tsu and others of Central and North China and Mongolia.

November 27: First Department (Agriculture, mining and other industries).

November 28: Second Department (Finance and trade).

MERCHANTS TO DONATE POSTERS TO THAILAND

Presentation to Fete 10th Year Of Thai Constitution and 1st War Anniversary

In view of the fact the month of December marks the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and at the same time the 10th anniversary of the promulgation of the permanent constitution of Thailand, 3,000 congratulatory posters, each measuring five by seven feet and bearing photographs of Premier General Hideki Tojo and Premier Field-Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand, will be presented to the Government of Thailand by a group of 24 Osaka commercial houses, it was revealed by a Domei dispatch from Osaka yesterday.

With the national flags of Japan and Thailand constituting the background, the posters will bear the pictures of General Tojo and Field Marshal Songgram in uniform and a congratulatory salutation at the top in Thai as well as a message at the bottom between the two figures to the effect that complete collaboration between the two nations in the current war will form the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The posters will be done in natural colors.

JAPANESE TO GET LOANS

Army Administration in Burma To Help Unemployed Nationals

Domei

RANGOON, November 16.—For the purpose of facilitating the rehabilitation of former Japanese residents of Burma, the Japanese Military Administration in Burma has decided to grant through the Yokohama Specie Bank rehabilitation loans up to 10,000 rupees per person to those Japanese residents, who had been engaged in business in Burma but are now unemployed owing to the upheaval created by the war. Loans will be granted after a careful examination of the nature and character of each applicant's business.

In connection with such loans the Military Administration will bear part of the interest charge thereon and also reimburse the Yokohama Specie Bank in the event of defaults of the loans.

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New Remedy to Cure Tuberculosis Discovered by Hasegawa of Teidai

Medicine Made From Extract of Alpine Plant and Has 100 Per Cent Curative Power; Ministries Contribute Funds

A specific remedy for tuberculosis, dire menace to the life of mankind, has been discovered by Dr. Hidenara Hasegawa, professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, reports the Asahi.

The medicine is a botanical base extracted from a species of alpine plant called "Tamasaki-tsuzura-fuji" which grows in Taiwan. With the support of many other university professors, Dr. Hasegawa has discovered this specific remedy after years of vigorous investigations and experiments.

Dr. Hasegawa

For the first 10 years since he commenced investigation of this remedy, Dr. Hasegawa concentrated his efforts on animal experiments by applying the extract of the alpine plant to animals suffering from tuberculosis and achieved a successful result.

Around 1937, he set to work on clinical experiments. With a donation of ¥1,000,000 made by the Mitsui Hoonkai, a chemical remedy institute, of which Dr. Hasegawa became one of the directors, was established in Ichikawa City in Chiba Prefecture. The organization conducted experiments of the new medicine on 10,000 patients.

According to the 1,000 page thesis submitted on the results of the experiments which has recently been published by Dr. Hasegawa, the specific medicine has a 100 per cent curative power for early consumption and tuberculosis of the larynx, skin and eyes and at initial stage. Moreover, it has also been proved by experiments that the remedy, taken internally, has an almost complete effect for the prevention of the white plague.

By virtue of this medicine, a bright future is envisaged about the extermination of tuberculosis, which has presented a most serious and knotty problem to the welfare of the Japanese nation. In consideration of the importance of Dr. Hasegawa's experiment, a large sum of contribution has been made by the War Minister, Navy Minister and other organizations concerned.

With reference to his discovery, Dr. Hasegawa had the following to say to the press:

"The results of my experiment are all solely due to the efforts and scholars who offered cooperation with me. Because I am specializing in fundamental medical science, I commissioned clinical authorities with all necessary clinical experiments. "You can realize how brilliant the results are when you read my reports on the investigation.

"However, I must warn you not to think that the new specific remedy can cure serious cases of tuberculosis. Only by doctors specializing in the usage of this medicine, a considerably good result is to be attained.

"The prevention of tuberculosis is an important problem we must solve as early as possible. When this remedy is produced abundantly in the future, I am sure it will contribute considerably to solving this problem.

"Because the material for this medicine can be obtained only very scarcely, Dr. Heizaburo Kondo, honorary professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, who has so far given me every kind assistance, is making efforts to produce synthetic medicine through chemical methods. If Dr. Kondo succeeds in this undertaking, the knotty problem relative to the material of the remedy will be solved."

TOKYO HEARS SHONAN

Third Exchange Radio Broadcast Carried Out

On the occasion of the third exchange radio broadcast between Tokyo and Shonan on Monday evening, listeners in Japan heard brief addresses by Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Adviser to the Military Administration in Shonan who has just returned there from his trip to Sumatra, Shigeo Odate, Mayor of Shonan City and Tokujiro Kobayashi, representative of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

To Ease Rush Hours

The Yurakucho Station of the Shosen line will have three more wickets in the central part of the station beside the existing two exits. The works which have already commenced will be completed by next February. The step was taken to alleviate the present terrible congestion of passengers especially during the rush hours.

Marquis Nozu Succumbs

Marquis Chinnosuke Nozu, member of the House of Peers, passed away at the age of 60 at 1:40 p.m. on November 14 at his residence at Hatsudai in Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku.

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PIGEONS ON TEST FLIGHT

66 Birds Leave Iwate for Kanagawa Prefecture

Sixty-six carrier pigeons were released at Mizusawa, Iwate Prefecture, at 7:35 a.m. Monday in a long distance test flight. The birds immediately headed for Yokohama, 400 kilometers away. The flight is being sponsored jointly by the Kanagawa Prefecture branch of the Nippon Carrier-Pigeon Federation and the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Students to Stage Maneuvers

A large-scale sham fight will be staged on November 27 and 28 under the joint sponsorship of the Education Ministry, and the Nagasaki, Fukuoka and Saga Prefectural Governments. The event will be participated in by 12,000 students of 100 middle schools and normal schools of the above three prefectures.

BA MAUNG INSPECTS BURMA CADET CORPS

Burmese Soldiers Urged to Train Diligently With Aim to Defend East Asia

Domei

RANGOON, November 16.—Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Central Executive Organ of Burma, accompanied by U Pa Win, head of the Education Department inspected today a unit of Burmese cadets, who have been undergoing intensive military training under the direction of Japanese officers in Mingaladon, in the suburbs of Rangoon.

During his visit, Dr. Maung personally received reports from the head of the cadets on its organization and training.

Subsequently, the cadets marched past Dr. Maung and demonstrated individual and collective combat training.

Later in his talk to the cadets, Dr. Maung asserted:

"When our country was under the British rule, the Burmese army was disbanded and no Burmese soldiers had a chance to receive military training. But today, thanks to Japan, you have this opportunity.

"You know very well that our country has been endeavoring to create a new history of its own, and you are the ones who are called upon to do this with your rifles and swords.

"I urge you all to become not only such accomplished officers as the Japanese instructors who are here with us but to form the backbone of the Burmese army so that you can defend East Asia as well as your country."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING AT CHUNGKING

Chiang Stresses Sun Yat-sen's Testament; Urges Support From Members

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, November 16.—The 10th general meeting of the fifth session of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang was held at Chungking on November 12.

The meeting was attended by about 150 delegates, who met for the first time in the past year. All Government leaders of Chungking including General Chiang Kai-shek, Finance Minister H. H. Kung, Feng Yu-hsiang, Tai Tien-chiu, Chen Kuo-fu, Sun Ke, Li Wen-fan were present.

General Chiang in his address at the outset of the meeting, emphasized the importance of adhering to the testament of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late father of the Chinese revolution, and that all members of the Kuomintang should do their best.

The current session is expected to take up more than 200 pending items among which the most prominent are (1) draft of a law for strengthening price control, (2) tightening the national general mobilization law and (3) development of frontier regions.

Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and Dr. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to Britain, both recently recalled home, gave speeches at the meeting on the international situation.

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NURSES KILLED IN WAR HONORED AT CEREMONY

Rites Held by Japan Red Cross Society for Those Who Gave Lives in Current Conflict

Following ceremonies to observe the 10th anniversary of the affiliation of the Japan Red Cross Society with the International Red Cross Committee held Monday morning at the Japan Red Cross Museum Hall, Shiba Ward, the 5th memorial service was held at the same place to pay deep reverence to those who valiantly gave their lives while serving with the Red Cross in the current war.

Those who attended the function included Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu, Vice-President of the same Society, members of the surviving families, some 300 Red Cross nurses and others.

Following the opening ceremony, Prince Tokugawa reported on the affairs of the Society.

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HEAVY LOSSES BY FOE IN S. PACIFIC BATTLE BARED BY LATER DATA

ANDO STRESSES CAMPAIGN TO UP FIGHTING POWER

Throne-Aid Body Executive Issues Instructions on Movement Starting December 8

LONG TERM WAR SAID AHEAD

There Can Be No Peace by Compromise, Fumio Goto Says in His Address

The aim of the nation-wide movement which the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is to launch on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 is to realize the idea of the 100,000,000 people of the nation standing in a line to bring to perfection the country's fighting power, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the rule aid body, said Monday morning in an address to the managers of branches of the association and the leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's League who met to discuss concrete measures to make the drive a success.

Lieutenant-General Ando made it clear that the people of the nation are called upon to demonstrate to a full extent the same spirit of loyalty for the Sovereign which underlies the Meiji Restoration movement.

Fumio Goto, Director General of the rule aid association, explained to those present details of the plan for the drive.

In the afternoon session the various bureau directors of the association gave detailed instructions to be observed by those present and others in the actual conduct of the drive the success of which depends upon them, as Lieutenant-General Ando put it in his address.

Ando's Address

Vice-President Ando's address was in substance as follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia has entered a stage of vital importance. We find that America and Britain, while concealing from their peoples the series of defeats which have been suffered by them since the beginning of the war, are persistently making counter-attacks with the object of recapturing bases from which to carry on guerrilla warfare against Japan just to whittle down its strength.

"The time has come when it is absolutely necessary for us to exert ourselves constantly toward replenishing and extending our fighting power. The movement we are going to carry out aims to mobilize all forces in the nation to concentrate on the achievement of the goal of strengthening our fighting power.

"The time is past when we could afford to wrangle. We are confronted by a situation which finds us under the necessity of practising what it is necessary for us to save our country.

"There is one thing we have to do if we are to realize the idea of the 100,000,000 people of the nation marching in a line against our enemies with assurances of final victory. It is to make a full display of the spirit of reverence for the Sovereign and increase our consciousness as the people of a nation with a mission to extend its prestige throughout the world.

"Concretely, the thing we have to do in order to achieve the aims of the war is to get all sorts of national activities, political, economic, and cultural, concentrated on the achievement of a condition permitting all the people of the nation to practise the idea of assistance in the Imperial rule.

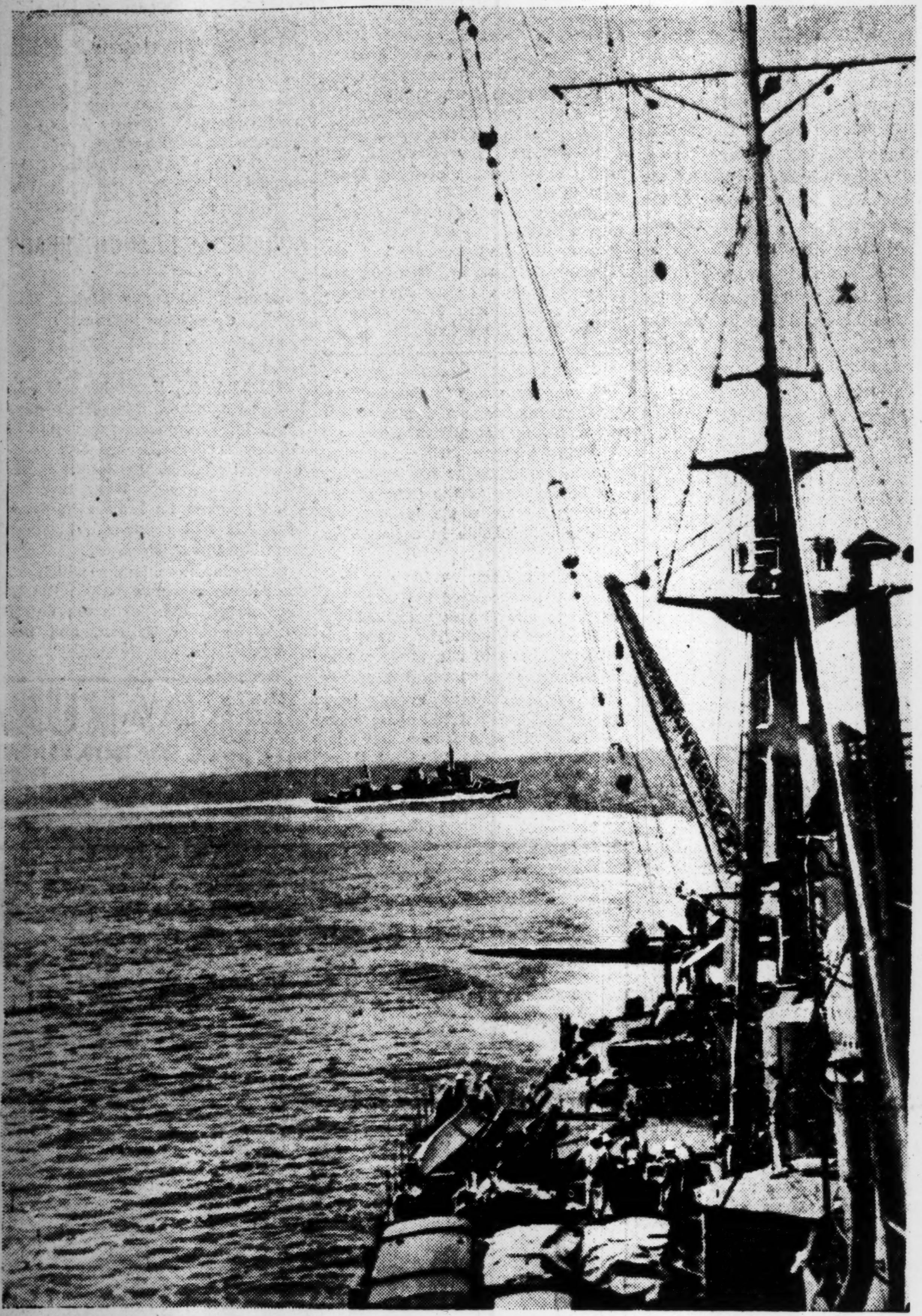
"We will accept it as a matter of fact if we find ourselves called upon to meet the most difficult situation in which our country has ever been placed. There is no warrant for us to show ourselves hesitant in facing whatever difficulties we may find ourselves confronted with today. If we are inspired with the spirit of reverence for the Sovereign and if we have a thorough realization of the fact that we are the subjects of the Sovereign we shall be able to overcome whatever difficulties in the way of bringing the war to a conclusively successful end.

Recalls 1941 Meeting

"I shall not dwell forever on the great scene which was witnessed at the second meeting of the Central Cooperative Council in December last year. On the day before the meeting, that is, on December 16, the United States returned to Japan a reply which was more of

(Continued On Page 2)

Imperial Navy Scores Again!



The Imperial Headquarters' communique Monday afternoon, run in the adjoining column, is another testimonial to the invincible might of the Imperial Navy, revealing on the basis of later reports received that it sank one enemy battleship and three aircraft carriers among other seacraft in the Naval Battle of the South Pacific on October 26, off the Santa Cruz Islands in the Solomons group. The photo shows warships of the Imperial Navy dominating the South Pacific waters.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

WAR BRINGS CLOSER JAPANESE-THAI TIES

Thailand, Under Premier Pibul Songgram, Resolved to Prosecute Present Conflict

Domei

BANGKOK, November 17.—As the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia approaches, Thailand finds itself solidly united and unfalteringly determined under the leadership of Premier Luang Pibul Songgram to carry the conflict to ultimate victory as well as to establish the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere in close cooperation with Japan.

On the battle fronts, the Thai military forces have achieved brilliant results, notably in the northeastern sector of Burma, from which they successfully expelled the Chungking troops.

In pre-war days, it is recalled, Thailand was long kept under British economic and military pressure. Worse than that, British fifth columnists through their intrigues and machinations jeopardized Thailand's neutrality which was then strictly maintained by Premier Pibul. At that critical moment, Japan declared war on the United States and Britain, and sent Japanese Forces stationed in French Indo-China through Thailand with the latter's understanding.

Signal for Freedom

The outbreak of the current conflict was a signal for the Thai people not only to free themselves from century-old British pressure but to realize their long-cherished hope of establishing an "Asia for the Asiatics."

To bring its desires into shape,

(Continued on Page 2)

Personnel Changes Announced by Navy; Utsunomiya Office Set

Rear-Admiral Sohei Tashiro was appointed chief of the sixth Section of the Naval Construction Headquarters and Captain Goro Tezuka was named chief of the harbor affairs section of the Tokuyama naval port, the Navy Ministry announced Monday afternoon. The announcement added that Captain Hiroshi Nakamura was appointed chief of the naval personnel affairs office for the Utsunomiya District, which was established on Sunday.

AXIS FIGHTING ENEMIES IN BIZERTA DISTRICTS

Severe Battle Said Going on Between German Army And Allies

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 15.—The Allied armies in Morocco are engaged in combat with the German Army in an area near Bizerta, according to a broadcast received here today from Morocco.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 15.—American forces last night crossed the border from Algeria and are rapidly advancing upon Tunis and Bizerta, a broadcast from Morocco received here today reveals.

Hidaka Due Here Today

Shinrokuro Hidaka, newly-appointed Ambassador to Italy, accompanied by Mrs. Hidaka left Kobe, Monday noon for Kyoto. They are scheduled to leave for Tokyo today, reports Domei.

SOLID PROOF BACKS ALL NAVY REPORTS

Only Carefully Authenticated Results Are Announced by Imperial Headquarters

"To ascertain, at the height of battle, whether an enemy ship has been sent to the bottom or not, is a tremendously difficult task. And the Imperial Navy never announces an enemy ship as sunk unless it has actual proof to back up the statement." So said Fumio Niwa, writer who accompanied the Navy in action during the Second Battle Off the Solomons.

When interviewed by a Domei reporter after the Imperial Headquarters announcement of the detailed and carefully authenticated report of the results attained so far in the Southern Pacific by the Imperial Navy, Mr. Niwa said:

"The war results are truly of great magnitude. One cannot help but be moved before these austere facts; facts which cannot be expressed by mere words. I have been allowed to see with my own eyes and hear with my own ears the Navy in actual battle and hearing these great war results at home I feel again the true greatness of the Imperial Navy.

Big Efforts for Accuracy

"What great cares the Navy takes in order to be as accurate as humanly possible in its announcements can be seen in the present announcement. To judge whether an enemy ship has been sunk or not during the heat of battle is a task much more difficult than the average man imagines. For example, when observing a battle from an airplane, various conditions such as the weather interfere and ship-types cannot easi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Reliability of Communique Sure to Blast Enemy Propaganda

IMPORTANT FIGHT

Roosevelt, Knox Desperate in Attempt to Wrest Control of South Pacific Seas

Pointing out that the Imperial Headquarters' announcement Monday afternoon on additional details of the Naval Battle of the South Pacific on October 26 was issued only after careful investigation had been made on the basis of subsequent information collected and photographs taken on the spot, Domei said the communique, one of absolute reliability, will frustrate any malicious propaganda of the enemy.

The number of enemy craft sunk has been increased by three in the present announcement over that mentioned in the first announcement issued on October 27. This reveals the fact that the naval engagement, initiated by Japanese aircraft, proved an overwhelming victory of the Japanese Navy and that this has paved a favorable way for the Imperial Navy to carry out subsequent operations advantageously, Domei said.

Of special significance is the fact that the aircraft carriers, the Enterprise and Hornet, have been definitely sunk. Dating back to the surprise attack on Midway in June and the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Imperial Headquarters has mentioned that what was previously announced as an aircraft carrier of the Hornet class being sunk off Midway has been ascertained to be the Yorktown, that the aircraft carrier of Enterprise type which was previously announced to have been sunk has now been found to have been damaged in that battle, and that Yorktown-class aircraft carrier reported to have been sunk in the Battle of the Coral Sea has been found to have been a special aircraft carrier.

Vitally Strategic Area

William Winters, American military commentator, reached the conclusion that the South Pacific is an area of the greatest strategic importance to America.

All remarks made by President Franklin Roosevelt and Navy Secretary Frank Knox support the conclusion arrived at by this commentator.

This is the explanation of the fact that the enemy had its fleet and groups of transports in the area come out in full force to the Solomons.

Although suffering severe reverses since the First Battle of the Solomons, the enemy persisted in reinforcing the forces operating in the area of the Solomons. Thus the Battle of the South Pacific came.

This battle has developed into the fighting which still is in progress in waters round Guadalcanal Island.

What importance the enemy attached to the Battle of the South Pacific will be seen from a radio broadcast by Mr. Winters.

The commentator said to the following effect:

"The Battle of the South Pacific is a battle in which the Japanese Navy is displaying its total power. It is a desperate struggle in the literary sense of the term. The issue of this battle will be the key to the solution of the Japanese-American War which will determine who should have the mastery of the South Pacific on the sea and in the air."

President Roosevelt dismissed Vice-Admiral Robert Ghormley as commander of the American naval forces in the South Pacific, and in his place put Vice-Admiral William Frederic Halsey, who had spent most of his time in the air arm of the American navy.

Vice-Admiral Halsey's forces rested on a group of aircraft carriers and a group of battleships, with a large number of auxiliary vessels. This large fleet, in a circular formation, came out in waters north of

(Continued on Page 2)

Dramatic Battle Off Santa Cruz Is Vividly Told by Eye-Witness

Fearless Airmen Demolish Enemy Aircraft Carrier In Thrilling Encounter—Heroic Incidents Recounted by Naval Correspondent

By TEIICHI MAKISHIMA
Member of the Navy Press Corps

ABOARD UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIER.—In the historic Naval Battle of the South Pacific which took place on October 26, off the Santa Cruz Islands, the Japanese Naval Units again decisively demonstrated the invincibility of Japan's armed might by crushing the mainstay of the American fleet lurking in the South Pacific.

After a long search for American naval units, the Japanese fleet caught up with a large United States fleet cruising in ring formation in waters north of the Santa Cruz Islands of the Solomons group on the early morning of October 26. In a furious engagement with the enemy, the Japanese fleet again scored brilliant results, sinking three aircraft carriers, one battleship, three cruisers, and one destroyer, and heavily damaging three warships of unknown types, three destroyers, besides shooting down or destroying more than 200 enemy aircraft.

Your correspondent was a witness to this epoch-making naval battle.

Before the break of dawn on the memorable morning of October 26, a lone enemy warplane in a sky lit by dim moonlight approached our fleet, then hurriedly turned tail flying toward the south after dropping several bombs into the sea near our warships. The hostile plane seemed to have been on night patrol in this area.

Hop Off on Search

Soon after our reconnaissance planes took off from the aircraft carrier in search of the enemy.

Later after breakfast, an order was sounded through the loudspeaker detailing everyone aboard to battle stations. Everyone awaited the return of the planes. One hour passed, two hours and still no word came.

"No luck again," all seemed to think by this time All of a sudden, the loudspeaker again sounded: "Two enemy carrier-based planes sighted." The already tense atmosphere became charged with electricity.

In no time, there came the long-awaited report from our reconnaissance planes indicating that they finally had located enemy aircraft carriers.

Everyone excitedly shouted: "Soon we will be in for a decisive showdown with the enemy!"

As our air raiders took off from this carrier one after another, naval fighters aboard shouted: "Smash the enemy," "We depend on you," waving their hands and hats.

And as a formation of dive bombers took to the air on their destructive mission, all aboard the carrier felt a sense of relief as their work was partially done. But that did not last long as the order "Start General Attack" from the commander of the air force was flashed to them. Following this order, our fighters on duty over our carrier radioed that a large formation of enemy planes was approaching.

Though the moment was exciting your correspondent remained calm.

"Enemy planes are coming! Yes, we see them coming." So saying the officers and sailors pointed to the enemy planes which were rapidly approaching us through the clouds. At this moment, the Japanese planes climbed into the sky to meet these enemy planes.

All of a sudden, the start of a decisive naval battle was signaled by the opening of anti-aircraft fire by one of the Japanese warships which was steaming at some distance from us.

The anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns were fired so furiously that for an instant the sky was partially obscured on account of thick barrage. My eyes then happened to light on our aircraft carrier, around which columns of water made by bombs were rising.

Enveloped in Smoke

For an instant the aircraft carrier was completely enveloped in black smoke. But we saw several enemy planes spitting smoke fall into the see around the aircraft carrier.

As soon as the smoke from the enemy's bombs cleared we found a column of smoke rising from a certain part of the aircraft carrier. "Damn it! She has been hit." I exclaimed.

But fortunately only one bomb had hit the aircraft carrier. I thought it would be safe, for the crew would be sure to put this fire under control.

At this time several enemy planes appeared from among the clouds, dropping a bomb near the stern of a Japanese destroyer. Diving deep on the destroyer and the aircraft carrier, the enemy planes released bombs which failed to hit us.

The Japanese warships concentrated their fire on the enemy planes, making an abrupt turn to dodge enemy bombing.

A formation of Japanese fighter planes was flying over our ship when an enemy bomber formation came to attack us. The two formations were so closely situated that the Japanese fighters had no time to level the machine-guns at the enemy.

As the Japanese airmen saw our aircraft carriers in danger, one of the fighters purposely crashed into the first plane of the enemy bomber formation. The two planes fell into the sea in a lump of fire. The second plane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns.

Several bombs dropped around our vessel with deafening explosions. In the next instant the entire vessel felt as if it had been tossed violently. I was thrown to the deck hitting my hips against the steel stanchion near me.

Just when the explosions of the enemy's bombs ceased, our anti aircraft guns stopped firing. The battle was ended. The combat had taken only a few minutes.

Black smoke burst forth from the stern of the carrier deck, and men with hose were seen running about trying to put out the fire. Is it all right? I asked. We were very much worried, but the warship was steaming ahead without showing any letup in speed. The black smoke gradually turned into thin white smoke. It's OK. The undisclosed warcraft which was bombarded a while ago was already enveloped in thin white smoke and it appeared the fire had subsided. At this juncture the loudspeaker blared forth. Until then we were defending against the enemy raid, and at the same time conducting aerial combats and praying for the success of our attacking planes. Reports were flashed from our attacking planes, and everyone of us listened intently to every word. "Two enemy aircraft carriers were sunk." Irrepressible banzai and deafening cheers went up, to say nothing about the tears which had welled in our eyes.

Enemy Is Coming

After a while a report was flashed from our fighting planes that the enemy was coming. We waited ten, twenty, thirty minutes, and the waiting seemed long. "If you're coming we dare you," we challenged the foe, but the enemy planes failed to appear. It would seem that the enemy had been routed by our fighting planes.

Then another report came from our attacking units through the loudspeaker: "Another enemy aircraft carrier badly damaged, burst into flames and is blazing." Banzai! Banzai! The enemy aircraft carriers have been totally demolished, victory has been determined!

The heroic Navy's wild eagles valiantly returned in formations of from three to five. Some of them

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Navy Sunk 8 Warships; Six Others Damaged

DOWNED 80 PLANES

1 Battleship; 3 Carriers Including Enterprise and Hornet Lost by Enemy

Later reports on the Naval Battle of the South Pacific on October 26 have revealed that in that engagement the enemy suffered one battleship, three aircraft carriers, three cruisers and one destroyer sunk; three warships of unknown types and three destroyers seriously or more less seriously damaged and more than 80 aircraft shot down in air combats and by gunfire. Adding the enemy aircraft lost with the carriers sunk to those shot down, the total air loss to the enemy comes to more than 200 planes. These facts were given out in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Monday.

The aircraft carriers sunk include the Enterprise and Hornet. It has also been found that the aircraft carrier reported sunk at the time of the surprise attack on Midway was the Yorktown, instead of a ship of the type of the Hornet, as was then described, the announcement said.

The communique reads:

"Investigations based on the detailed reports arriving subsequent to the last communique on the Naval Battle of the South Pacific have disclosed the following facts:

"1. Enemy Losses in Warships:

Sunk: One battleship.

Aircraft carrier 'Enterprise.'

Aircraft carrier 'Hornet.'

One large-sized aircraft carrier. Three cruisers. One destroyer.

Seriously or more or less seriously damaged:

Three warships of unknown types.

Three destroyers.

"2. Enemy Losses in Aircraft:

Fifty-five or more shot down in combat in enemy skies.

Twenty-five shot down in combat or by gunfire in our skies.

Adding the enemy planes sunk with their carriers, the total numbers lost totaled 200 or more.

(Note. It has subsequently been found that the aircraft carrier previously described as one of the Hornet type and reported sunk in the surprise attack on Midway was the Yorktown; that the Enterprise was damaged in that battle and that the warship previously described as of the Yorktown type and reported sunk in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea was a converted aircraft carrier.)

WANG INSPECTS HANKOW

Speaks to 300 Students of State Academy

Domei

HANKOW, November 16.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, who is visiting here, inspected various establishments within the city this morning.

During the course of his inspection, President Wang delivered an address to nearly 300 students of the State Academy and the national primary school connected with the academy.

TWO CHAMBERLAINS WILL INSPECT SOUTH

To Be Dispatched by Throne to Taiwan, Southern Mandated Isles

His Majesty the Emperor Monday caused to be known His Imperial Majesty's pleasure to dispatch chamberlains to Taiwan and the South Seas Mandated Islands for inspection of the conditions among the inhabitants of these outlying territories.

It has ever been His Imperial Majesty's gracious concern to see to the welfare of all the people subject to Japan's rule. Thus on the previous occasion chamberlains were sent to Chosen, Karafuto and the Kwantung Leased Territory on similar missions.

Chamberlain Yasuhide Toda is to proceed to Taiwan and Chamberlain Sadataka Hisamatsu to the various areas under the jurisdiction of the South Seas Government. They are to leave Tokyo shortly and to conduct personal inspections of the manner in which the inhabitants of the overseas regions are working behind the lines in the spirit of service to the Throne. Their findings are to be reported to His Imperial Majesty. With their return will end the schedule of inspections and all Japanese territory, except the newly occupied areas, will have been honored by the visits of the chamberlains.

Accompanying the gracious announcement, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa issued a statement as follows:

"It was His Imperial Majesty's August Wish to be acquainted with the general conditions and total national efforts of all the people in every corner of the Empire, when chamberlains were sent to various parts of Japan Proper, Chosen and Karafuto to gain first-hand information. We are again deeply impressed by His Imperial Majesty's benign concern for the welfare of His people in commanding chamberlains to visit Taiwan and the South Seas Mandated Islands.

"His Imperial Majesty especially desires to know how the people behind the lines, native inhabitants as well as the Japanese, are working earnestly in the cause of victory in the War of Greater East Asia, each person at his proper vocation. It, therefore, behoves the people so honored to renew their resolve to give their best in response to the gracious concern of the Throne."

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki issued the following statement:

"I am filled with awe at the thought that His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to instruct chamberlains to go to the South Seas Mandated Islands to see how the people behind the guns in the islands are displaying their total power. It is understood that His Imperial Majesty would have the chamberlains make a close inspection of the conditions among the residents of the islands who are exerting themselves in their respective places of work day and night toward bringing the holy war to a completely successful end. Boundless indeed is the Imperial benevolence. I should think that the coming visit of chamberlains to His Imperial Majesty's subjects in the South Seas Mandated Islands should be the occasion for them to determine to make greater exertions fully to display their total power in conformity with the Imperial will."

Solid Proof Backs All Navy Reports

(Continued on Page 2)

ly be ascertained. And in battles at night the Imperial Navy does not announce an enemy vessel as sunk, even though it feels sure that it has sunk her, unless that is absolutely proven as a fact.

"On the other hand, any slight damage sustained by our Forces is accurately and swiftly announced. And after any battle, when any large number of enemy ships have been sent to the bottom, the members of the Imperial Navy do not show their feelings, and merely prepare silently for the next encounter. That is one characteristic view of the Imperial Navy. Comparing this with the unfounded and fabricated reports released by America and Britain, one can really understand the greatness of the Japanese Navy. The Navy which acts and lives according to Bushido.

True Japanese Warriors

"While I was with the Forces at the front, I especially felt that the members of the Japanese Armed Forces live simply and fight simply as true Japanese. From such purity and simplicity is born the Imperial Navy's austere fighting spirit. There is need for the Japanese people to think of this fact and return to a more simple and pure Japanese spirit.

"The fighting is increasing, and is becoming more serious. I believe that we Japanese should believe in and be grateful to the Imperial Navy, and at the same time remember our pride as Japanese and always live with a strong and sturdy will."

Manchou Emperor Sees Demonstrations By Guards, Artillery

Domei

HSINKING, November 16.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo this morning paid a visit to the quarters of the Imperial Guards where he witnessed the Guards demonstrate their skilfullness with the use of swords. Later the artillery troops which closely cooperated with Japanese Forces in the Nomonhan Incident staged a practice maneuver before His Majesty.

DRAMATIC BATTLE OF S. PACIFIC IS TOLD

(Continued From Page 1)

were leaving white trails behind, having received hits on their gasoline tanks. Others hit in the body of the planes were unable to land on the deck so were forced to land near the destroyers. From these one can judge the severity of the combats. "There is no sign of planes hovering over the enemy fleet," came a report from a reconnaissance plane. Presumably the enemy planes were forced into the sea since they lost their motherships.

Now for pursuit warfare. The wild eagles which had just returned, after reloading more bombs, again flew after their preys. We were so busy as to be dizzy. We were determined to smash the enemy fleet upon sight. "One battleship sunk, one heavy warship of unidentified type sunk, several cruisers and destroyers are sinking." "One enemy aircraft carrier is drifting." These were the reports which came through the loudspeaker. The battle is expanding.

Night began to fall. Our aircraft carriers turned over their duties to other warcraft. The latter resorted to their favorite night attack and rushed into the enemy. An attempt was made to tow the drifting enemy aircraft carrier to our side, but since its damages were beyond the possibility of towage two torpedoes were fired which finished the carrier.

Continued Cruising

The damages suffered notwithstanding, the warships of our Imperial Navy continued cruising with full speed in a majestic formation under the bright sun of the southern sea.

The victory in the Sea Battle of the South Pacific was the victory of the spirit of the air forces of our Imperial Navy. In retrospect of the fierce battle one sees many manifestations of the strong fighting spirit in them. Brave and daring and imbued with the spirit of sacrificing their lives for the cause of their country, the wild eagles are ever living up to the traditional spirit of the Imperial Navy. Let America and Britain come if they wish, they shall only serve as prey of the wild eagles of our Imperial Navy.

From among the many brave deeds of the Naval Air Forces I report three of them below:

1. The commander of a certain dive-bombing unit, together with a formation of planes under his command, plunged headlong into an enemy aircraft carrier. Showers of shots burst forth from all the anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns of the carrier and the escorting warships in ring formation. The sky was blackened with the smoke of the exploding shells. Tracer-shells with streaming red lights came shooting up into the sky. Into the midst of these showers of shells the commander plunged his plane and dropped the first bomb aimed against the enemy aircraft carrier. A second later he nosed up his plane, which, however, emitted smoke as the result of numerous hits received from the enemy's firing. Realizing that the effectiveness of his plane was ended, the commander plunged headlong with his plane into an enemy destroyer that came speeding in the direction of the nose of his plane. In an instant the deck of the destroyer was turned into a sea of fire, and, all ablaze, the warship finally went down to the bottom of the sea.

In this manner two enemy warships were destroyed by a single bomber. It must be an unheard of feat in the annals of the air force of any nation in the world. The traditional fearless fighting spirit of the Japanese Naval Airmen is being maintained by leaders of no less caliber than this.

Another bomber which was hit by several enemy fighters started burning fiercely and although he failed to reach the enemy aircraft carrier he dived straight on to one of the enemy cruisers. In the terrific explosion that followed a vital part of the cruiser blew up and the warship went down within a few seconds.

One of the attacking torpedo-planes was flying low approaching an enemy aircraft carrier when it was hit at several places by the enemy anti-aircraft fire. The pilot immediately made a straight head-on collision with an enemy battleship to deal it a fatal blow.

In this attempt of a powerful counter-offensive the United States seemed to have concentrated all its available warships in the Southeastern Pacific areas. The complete frustration of the enemy plan was all the more disastrous as their expectations must have been great. Once again the true fighting strength of the mighty Imperial Navy was revealed to the still incredulous eyes of the enemy.

NISEI GROUP HEARS ADMIRAL NOMURA

Representatives From Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Hiroshima Attend

Through the efforts of the Nisei Association of Nippon, many Nisei residing in Tokyo and throughout Japan were given the opportunity of hearing ex-Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura at the Navy Hall at Harajuku Saturday night. Others present were Mrs. Renzo Sawada and representatives from Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Hiroshima and over 500 members filling the hall to its capacity.

Mrs. Sawada in the opening speech of the program stated that the Nisei in Japan are fighting with resoluteness and determination for the cause of Greater East Asia with redoubled efforts not only on the home front but also on the first line of defense. Miss Toshiko Mikami, Shigeaki Mochizuki, Yoshihiko Kawano and Kazuma Nakayama in their brief speeches thanked Admiral Nomura for his presence and pledged to exert their utmost efforts.

In response to the messages delivered by the members of the Nisei Association, Admiral Nomura recounted the Japanese-American conversations stating that he himself did everything in his power to fulfil the responsibility he was entrusted to, like a captain piloting his ship in the vast ocean.

Following the address by Admiral Nomura several nisei performed a few acts of light entertainment winning enthusiastic applause from the audience. The program ended at 9 p.m.

Earlier in the day the first general meeting of the delegates was held at the Matsumotoro, Hibiya Park, where financial reports and activities of this year were reviewed and plans for the coming year made. The meeting adjourned with Professor Takizo Matsumoto of Meiji University asking the delegates for their continued cooperation.

MIZUHO AND RENGO-KAI TIE IN BALL TOURNEY

Four Teams Stage Good Games To Fight for Sawada Trophy

Mizuho Gakuin and the Nisei Rengo-kai nines shared honors Sunday, battling to a 9-9 draw in the championship tilt of the Nisei Rengo-kai fall baseball tournament held at the Meiji University Preparatory College field.

The second of such tournament sponsored by the Rengo-kai, got under at 9:30 a.m., under the direction of Professor Takizo Matsumoto of Meiji University, field chairman of the tournament.

Five teams including the defending champion, Mizuho Gakuin vied for the championship cup donated by Mrs. Renzo Sawada, adviser to the Rengo-kai.

In the opening rounds, Sigma Nu of Meiji and the Rengo-kai nines emerged victorious. Sigma Nu routing the Waseda Nisei, 21 to 7, and Rengo-kai defeating Keio Nisei, 14 to 3.

In the best tilt of the day, Mizuho Gakuin with a last inning rally, downed Sigma Nu, 6 to 2, to enter the final against the Rengo-kai team.

The championship game was hard-fought throughout the full nine innings, with pitchers Sawada of Rengo-kai and Nakayama of Mizuho Gakuin, hurling good ball. After a see-saw battle the Rengo-kai nine tied the tilt in their half of the ninth inning with a two-run rally. As darkness had covered the field by then, the officials decided to call the game a draw. Pending suitable arrangements for a deciding game, the defending champion, Mizuho Gakuin will be in possession of the championship cup.

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War Brings Closer Japanese-Thai Ties

(Continued From Page 1)

Thailand concluded the Offensive and Defensive Alliance with Japan on December 21, 1941, thereby pledging itself to work toward the creation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, hand in hand with Japan.

On January 25 this year in retaliation for a series of indiscriminatory British bombings, Thailand declared war on Britain and the United States. Thus smashing the torturous British chain, the "White Elephant" which symbolizes Thailand, rose furiously against the United States and Britain.

Subsequently American and British fifth columnists were stamped out from Thailand, and Thailand's political power was absolutely restored to the hands of Premier Pibul and other government leaders.

In the economic and financial fields, too, Thailand has gained independence from British financial interests as the Thai government relinquished the system of currency supported by the reserve funds of the pound sterling.

Subsequent to this action, Thailand and Japan have been brought into closer economic relationship. The two governments reached an agreement for the yen baht parity last April and concluded a ¥200,000,000 Japanese loan to Thailand last June, thereby giving Thailand a firm financial foundation to enable it to make a positive contribution to the establishment of new East Asia economy.

Cultural Agreement

Thailand and Japan took the initiative for better cultural understanding in Greater East Asia when they concluded the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement on October 28.

Thus in less than a year since the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand and Japan have come into intimate contact in every possible phase of international relations, especially political, militarily, economic, ideological, and cultural.

WASEDA, HOSEI ELEVENS PLAYING THIS AFTERNOON

Keio Beats Rikkyo, 18 to 0, in Only Weekend Game at Higashi-Fushimi

The Waseda and Hosei football teams will battle today in a Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League game at the Higashi-Fushimi field from 2:30 p.m. This tilt was scheduled for last Saturday, the second game of a double-header, but inclement weather forced a last minute postponement.

Thus in the only fracas over the weekend the Keio University eleven continued its winning ways, downing Rikkyo, 18 to 0. The victory was the third for the Mita team and left them the undisputed leader of the League.

After a slow start, in which Keio scored a touchdown in the closing minutes of the first half, the Mita eleven came back with a rush to shove across two more touchdowns in the last half.

Some sweeping runs by halfbacks Todo and Miyakoshi paved the way for Keio's first score. The two taking the ball from mid-field to Rikkyo's 4, from where, Miyoshi cracked the center of the line for the first touchdown.

In the second-half, Keio's tricky reverses and powerful off-tackle shots, mixed with occasional passes began to roll up yardage. In six minutes of the second half Keio came up with another score. Todo skirting around end for 23 yards to score standing up.

Again in the closing minutes of the game, Keio pieced together a 54-yard drive, with quarterback Yoshida culminating the march, going over from the 3-yard line.

Rikkyo failed to threaten once, although some powerful plunges carried them twice to Keio's 29-yard line.

The score:

Keio	6	12—18
Rikkyo	0	0— 0

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ANDO STRESSES FIGHTING POWER

(Continued From Page 1)

an ultimatum than anything else. Few of us will forget that the American note which was extremely insolent. Remembering all that has happened, I should think that every one of us will count it happy to be able to carry on his living as he does at the moment and participate in the conduct of national affairs.

"The spirit inspiring the people of the nation today when they are to stand together and march against the enemies should be like the spirit which underlay the movement that led to the Meiji Restoration. We are bound to have a keen sense of the fact that we are the subjects of the Sovereign and to see that there is a full demonstration of the spirit of reverence for the Sovereign in us. We have to be loyal to the Sovereign as a matter of practice. The way of practicing loyalty for the Sovereign at this day is by exerting ourselves to the best of our ability in our places of employment.

"The foreign countries whom we are called upon to eliminate today are America and Britain, as was made clear in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain. We shall be answering the Rescript by beating and defeating America and Britain and spreading the national glory throughout the world.

"All this was kept in view by the leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association when they decided to conduct the movement to arouse the people to the necessity of displaying the spirit on the battlefield.

"The success or otherwise of the movement depends entirely upon you, managers of the branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's League.

"The work of reorganizing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has been completed. The association feels bound to mobilize all forces at its command to make a complete success of the movement."

Goto's Address

The gist of Director General Goto's address follows:

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which has brought various organizations working for the good of the State under its control, has to conduct a movement for the creation of a condition permitting the people of the country to assist in the conduct of national affairs as a matter of practice.

"The need of conducting such a movement is patent. Real fighting has yet to be done by Japan in the war although the victories scored in the early part of the war have made it possible to be sure of victory militarily, economically, and politically.

"A long-term war is ahead of us. A long term-war is a war in which the opposing countries keep up guerrilla warfare while meeting each other in major battles which will be decisive of the issue of the entire war. A peace by compromise is unthinkable in a long-term war.

"Such is the war we have to face. As for the genesis of the war it is known to all. It was provoked by America and Britain. The war is one which we have to win if we are to exist and prosper as a nation.

"It was felt by us in our long history that a day would come when we would have to face a war like that at the moment. We should feel glorified by the fact that it is our fortune to have to carry on such a war."

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KIRIN BEER
THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

Reliability Emphasized Of Nippon Communique

(Continued From Page 1)

the Santa Cruz group. It encountered the picked units of the Imperial Feet, and a great sea battle ensued.

Enemy Desperate

The enemy broadcast also said that the United States would destroy the Japanese Navy on the Pacific and wipe Japan off the map. This indicated the fiery spirit which animated the enemy.

The great naval battle began with a surprise air attack by the Japanese. Our naval airmen, none of whom counted on coming home alive, left our aircraft carriers in their trusted planes and swarmed about the ships of the enemy fleet. The Allied air force formed of torpedo-planes and bombers counter-attacked and thus a modern naval battle with all its new features was fought out of reach of home bases on both sides.

Commentators on strategy have been wont to stress on the aspect of modern naval warfare that sea engagements tend to begin before a belligerent fleet espies the enemy fleet on the horizon. This was mainly based on the calculation of the range of principal guns but the battle of the South Pacific commenced long before the belligerent fleets came within range. Moreover, even before the first guns were fired, the mainstay of the enemy fleet was destroyed in that battle. The Japanese torpedo-planes and bombers had beaten the enemy to the draw, thus insuring the brilliant victory that followed.

It was for this reason that the Japanese suffered the unprecedented loss of more than 40 planes, which have not yet returned to the home base.

These facts attest to the new features introduced into modern warfare and the importance of aircraft. It should also be remembered, says Domei, that the damage sustained by one of our battleships was due to persistent attacks by the enemy. The way to repay our loyal and valiant officers and men battling without respite or rest is for us people behind the lines to produce and produce more in full realization of the momentous responsibilities on our shoulders, Domei said.

SURABAYA BRANCH READY

Southern Development Bank to Start Operations in Java

Domei

SURABAYA, November 15.—In line with other financial organs which have commenced operation to develop further the economic construction of Java, the Southern Regions Development Bank has decided to open its branch in Surabaya. It will commence business from November 20.

Other Japanese banks which already have reopened within the island include the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan, and the People's Bank.

FRIDAY SET FOR FUNERAL OF LATE MARQUIS MAEDA

Solemn Military Rites to Be Held at Honganji Temple In Tsukiji

Military funeral services for the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Borneo Area, his aide, Major Tadaichi Usui, and first-class pilot and military engineer Katsutaro Ano, all of whom were killed while on duty off Borneo, will be observed at the Honganji Temple in Tsukiji on November 20 from 1 p.m.

All arrangements for the funeral rites are in charge of a special committee headed by General Kotaro Nakamura, Commander of the Eastern Army Headquarters, and with Lieutenant-General Moritaka Watanabe, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Major-General Eiichi Tatsumi, Chief-of-Staff of the Eastern Army Headquarters, Major-General Fukutaro Nishiyama, attache to the Eastern Army Headquarters acting as vice-chairmen. Last rites will follow the memorial service between 3 and 4 p.m.

Wang Exhorts Cadets

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 13—President Wang Ching-wei recently addressed the cadets of the Senior Naval Officers' Training Class at the Ministry of Navy on the precepts to be observed by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

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This book is dedicated to the memory of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Imperial Japanese Navy who gave their lives that the nation might live. Their souls, now enshrined in the hearts of every Japanese, typify the divine soul of the Japanese nation. Their act typifies the precepts of Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, the knightly code which guides all sons of Japan to noble action in both war and peace. That this immortal and incomparable spirit of the nation, represented in the sacrifice of these heroes, may be properly known and remembered is the aim of this expression of tribute.

It is a singular phenomenon that Japan always produces, whenever there is need, great heroes who step forward to offer their lives that the rest of the nation might continue to live. Their sacrifice is not the tragedy of unwilling conscripts led out to slaughter nor the orgasm of frenzied fanatics responding to an emotional urge of the moment. Theirs is the calm and deliberate sacrifice motivated by perfect love and devotion to their country—a love and devotion sanctified by the August Virtues of our Imperial Sovereign. As long as such heroes continue to appear, Japan will continue to flourish in glory as she has since ages eternal.

It is the spirit of Bushido, vitally alive today as in ages past, that produces such heroes as these. These are the men and this the spirit which keep Japan eternally alive and her greatness ever undiminished.

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WAR SEEN MOTHER OF A NEW CULTURE

Shuho Exposes Evils of Anglo-American 'Civilization'—Early History Traced

Editor's Note: The following is the first translated instalment of the article Thought War and Culture which has been published in the Shuho, weekly publication of the Board of Information.

The creation of new culture is in constant progress. In fact, new culture always sprouts on the ruins of an old one. This procreative character of culture must be recognized, but those who are shackled to the antiquated idea that culture is constant and fixed and that it is a product of a given age, deny this fact.

The world disturbances in which we are living today may be said to be a travail for giving birth to a new culture. In this sense, war may be said to be the mother of new culture, but the people who are victims of the old notion of culture refuse to recognize this way of thinking. Their view of culture is based on a conception that European culture, which has been prevailing throughout the world, is supreme. In insisting on the importance of protecting culture on the basis of this conception, they are simply the protectors of Anglo-American culture. They are fond of reiterating "interruption of culture" and "retrogression of culture" in their views for the defense of culture, but what they mean is merely an interruption and retrogression of European culture. The cultural crisis they refer to is in reality nothing more than a cultural crisis of the European brand.

The essential character of European culture is rationalistic and intellectual. In other words, European culture has made its development on the intellectual basis and become technical and mechanical in its fundamental character. It is, therefore, dry and dreary, having little of moral element that is stimulating to the development of rich and wholesome human life. Rationalistic culture tends to ignore human elements of first and foremost importance such as, for instance, intuition, divinity, total human personality and so forth.

There is no denying that rationalism has aided the development of productive power and spurred progress in the manufacture of arms and ammunition and the like, but on the other hand it has rendered spiritual life vulgar. European culture has made the mode of living brilliant and gaudy, but has simultaneously impoverished its substance. An idea in the communistic trend of thought that "religion is opium" is an extreme example, showing the meagerness of substance in European culture.

European and Oriental Cultures

It is the consensus of opinion among scholars that differences in the character of culture is due not so much to racial differences as to geographical, such as climatic and topographical differences. This is seen in the fact that European culture is fundamentally different from that of the Orient, each having developed under geographical conditions quite different from those of the other. In such a region of the earth as Europe, where agricultural land is comparatively scarce, it is a matter of course that a particular culture makes its development in keeping with that condition. It is only natural that European culture, which sprang from the oceanic culture of the Mediterranean Sea, became commercial in character, stimulated by the growth of the art of navigation. In due course, it became imperialistic, and then moulded into the technical and mechanical culture of the present time.

The European people, prompted by poor geographical conditions, plundered the products of other races in rich agricultural areas and divided their spoils among themselves. They established commercial towns to facilitate the concentration and distribution of predatory goods, with the result that the culure of Phoenician Jews who subsisted on the fruit of other peoples' labor, came into being. It was out of anxiety to maintain the prosperity of those commercial towns that a shallow mechanical and technical culture developed and spread all over Europe. The British who represented the culture of the 19th century may be classed as Phoenicians because they inherited the exploiting commercial culture of the Phoenicians.

On the other hand, Oriental culture had its beginning among the races that promoted agriculture. It is an ancient culture which sprang from the basins and lower reaches and delta of the Yellow River, Tigris, Euphrates and so forth, and all parts of southern Asia. There is an intimate relation between agricultural races and the weather. The Oriental people, whose principal industry is agriculture, always adopted a profoundly pious attitude toward all natural phenomena and cultivated a genuinely religious sentiment toward them. Consequently, their culture became characterized with unique moral sentiments.

In the Orient, the people have always been firmly attached to the land on which they live. Their love for Mother Earth inspires them to look up to heaven with a religious fear until piety, humbleness and labor have become the fundamental basis of Oriental culture. This shows that the unique Oriental culture has made its development under traditions entirely different from those of Europe. This difference became all the more apparent as contact between Asia and Europe became closer during the past several decades. Finally, the two cultures came to be regarded as being diametrically opposite.

Influence Spread

The power with which European culture flooded the world in the latter part of the 19th century was irresistible. The European nations came to possess colonial territories in all parts of the world and finally began to dominate Asia. They descended upon Asia, which had been outside the sphere of European culture, and flooded the regions with the mechanical culture of the West.

Japan bodily accepted the so-called bummei-kaika, or western civilization, as something which promised a glorious development of the country in the future. In this frame of mind, Japan for a period copied and absorbed with great avidity the Western method of politics, education, art and all other cultural aspects of the West. As the nation was in a transitory stage, this condition of affairs must have been inevitable. Considering the fact that during the Nara Period (708-781 A.D.) Japan reaped great benefits by copying Chinese culture and by importing things Chinese, Japan's efforts to westernize the country during the early part of the Meiji Era (1868-1911) should be considered as entirely fitting and proper. Nevertheless it is infinitely regrettable that the Japanese authorities never stopped to think of the possible menace of this westernization upon national life from the Japanese racial viewpoint, because European culture with all its pristine strength flooded the country unhindered until up to the outbreak of the China Affair.

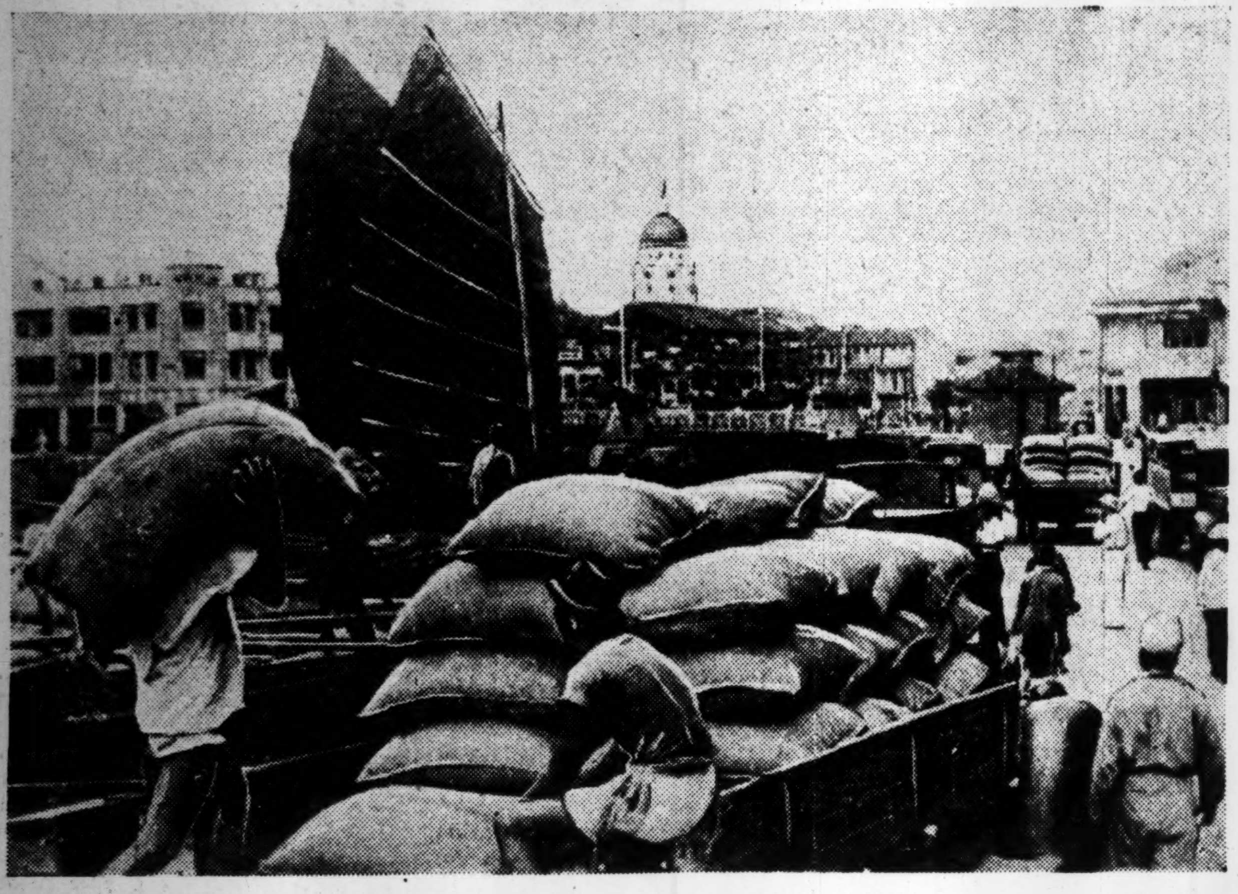
From the time of the outbreak of the China Affair up to the start of the Greater East Asia War, the Japanese people have been urged to regain their former racial and national consciousness and dignity. The glorious victories scored by the Japanese Army and Navy in all the battles fought since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War have clearly demonstrated that the last supporters of European culture have long been on the brink of decadence. The iniquitous ambitions of Britain and America and the vile methods and intrigues with which they have accomplished their designs in Asia have been exposed to light once and for all.

(To Be Continued)

Named Hungarian Consul

SHANGHAI.—Laszlo E. Hudec, well known architect here, has been appointed Honorary Hungarian Consul at Shanghai. It marks the first time in the city's history that Hungarians here will have their own consular representation as up to the present, the Italian Consulate has been in charge of Hungarian interests.

Signs of Co-Prosperity.....I



For a long time the people of Singapore had been living a cruel life whose structure ordered by the selfish Englishmen opened no way for them to live a life as free and equal individuals. Though a small part of them poisoned by the cunning ways of the Englishmen were satisfied with the present order of things, the great majority of them no doubt burned with the spirit to oust the Englishmen to live a life according to their wishes. With the advance of the Japanese Forces into Singapore, this aspiration was realized. Singapore which stood as the hallmark of filthy British arrogance and selfishness is no more. No longer does the sun shine on Singapore as a British territory. In its place is an atmosphere of East Asia pure and strong. The few months that Shonanto has seen under the new setup has witnessed peace, prosperity and optimism. People have taken a new leash on life: they go about life with a fresh spring in their legs; they live a life as an inviolable entity. As an important point in the reconstruction of the Southern Regions, Shonanto has taken a bounding lead. Witness above the stacks of rice bags on trucks. The workers whistle the "Aikoku-koshin Kyoku" and busily labor to help their well-meaning Japanese helpers to do their bit to hew out a place in the world guaranteeing well-being. (This is the first of a series of pictures to be run on this page showing the rehabilitation work now making rapid progress in the South).

BRITONS NEGLECTED NATIVES' EDUCATION

Idea Behind Such Policy Was to Have Inhabitants Blindly Obey Authorities

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Some of the outstanding features of the enemies' educational plotting and campaign that was carried into our country will be considered. Although Anglo-American ideology also penetrated into our country, we did not become its ultimate victim like India and China. Though there was similarity in the manner of introducing education to us, our final reaction was quite different. Although many people were swayed at first by Western ideal, they soon awakened to the realization of the selfish and avaricious motives of the Occidentals. We were prepared to withstand their invasion, militarily, economically, and ideologically. Whatever we imported from them our prime motive was to utilize them for our own good.

However, our avidity for learning, appeared advantageous to their campaign for encroachment and to lead us to where they wanted. They wanted us to copy them and eventually to become their confirmed worshippers and admirers, which to some extent was successful at the outset. The gradual penetration of western ideology can be seen as we look back into past events.

Culture Invasion Mode

In the early Meiji era we were just what they wanted us to be. When we set up our school regulations, educational methods, and text books, they were offered many opportunities for their educational and cultural invasion. We are fully aware how our young men felt about our country when they accompanied our envoys abroad just before the Restoration. In their letters to their teachers they expressed their surprise to see the state of military preparedness of the British soldiers at Hongkong. After their inspection of different cultural institutions, industrial plants, and munitions factories in London and other capitals they wrote that they felt very insignificant as though they were frogs living in a well. Such attitude of theirs toward the Western culture spurred many people to do their utmost for the building up of our country while on the other hand, others were led to be worshippers of the Occident.

Our country seemed to be a fertile soil for the propagation of Western ideology. Gradually however the egotistic and democratic ideas of the Occident took hold of some of our people, with the result that they were consumed with the burning idea that Western learnings were far more important for their country than a study of our own history, literature, Chinese classics, record of loyal subjects, and teachings of sages.

If we recall the days of the Rokumei Hall along 1884-5 and how our upper class comported themselves around this citadel of the Western worship, we cannot but think that they were led by sheer ignorance. As a result there ensued days of an indescribable ideological confusion among our educational and cultural circles.

At this critical juncture the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript on education took place which proved to be our educational lifesaver. From this time on, our educational policy and our aims of learning were greatly clarified and the methods of education were greatly improved. However, pursuit of Western learning and enslavement to Occidental ideology among the few did not completely disappear. This tendency well manifested itself in our attitude in World War I. In this war, we assisted Britain, America, and France and came out on the winning side, but there was a conspicuous absence of the dogged Japanese spirit which characterized our former wars, and in its place was the tendency to regard the democracy and internationalism of the Anglo-Americans as the most progressive ideas.

Underwent Rapid Changes

From this time on an ideological confusion dominated our country for many years. Our thinking circles underwent a rapid change for westernization. They were literally overwhelmed by Americanism, as though drunk with its external glitters. As industrial unemployment mounted as an aftermath of the war, there was a rampancy of radical thoughts such as socialism and communism, which came to be regarded as progressive. This tendency was also picked up by our students. Having been saturated with the Western learning, they began to forget the Japanese traditions. Their old student spirit founded upon our nationalism was replaced by the pleasure-loving ideal of the American students. Although there followed a period of external beautification of our schools, it was impossible to observe any intrinsic improvement in the traditional spirit which had been handed down from their ancestors. While those who were versed in the Occidental learnings were praised as wonderful scholars, the people who tried to uphold and maintain our traditions were simply dubbed as being ignorant and narrow-minded.

Such tendency came to be controlled by a peculiar twist of thought. What they pursued was the learning just for the sake of learning.

To make cold-hearted and destructive criticisms of the nation and society was considered to be the divine duty of such learning, even transcending the thought which governed our precious history and traditions.

Foreign histories which should have been taught with an eye on making our historical mission in the world comprehensible produced a contrary result. The fact that the teaching was conducted solely after the Western style made it impossible for us to gain confidence in ourselves to exercise just judgment for putting what we learned into practice.

The state and character of our education, learning, thought, and culture about the time of the World War and on were marked by confusion. In a nutshell, these various institutions lost their historical and national character and degenerated into one of internationalism thoroughly bent upon egotistic gains and consumed with the worshipping of the Anglo-Americans. We had gradually become a victim of their ideological campaign.

Fortunately, the Manchurian Incident and China Affair broke out to awaken us to reality. We were enabled to realize our national mission and the true nature of their ideological campaign. We were given the opportunity to re-examine the true state of our education and to reconstruct it according to our own ideas.

Let us go into the re-awakening and revival of our education. There are three main features to education: home, society, and schools.

To make our ideological campaign really fruitful, the first consideration is the renovation of the home on children's education, as home is considered to be the foundation upon which the national traditions and spiritual confidence must primarily be built. In this connection, girls' education is very important.

Connected With Missionaries

In observing the state of girls' education which existed prior to the current hostilities and even before the China Affair, it appears that most of the well-known girls' schools had been affiliated with foreign missions. If they were not directly managed by foreign countries, they were connected, to some extent with foreign people. The Chinese universities and colleges also had close connections with foreign missions either directly or indirectly. However, in our country, it was difficult for the foreigners to penetrate on our boys' education where strong nationalism flourishes and vigorous national manhood is respected.

But in the girls' schools it was altogether different. It was natural for the girls in the mission school to acquire the habit of living as much as possible like foreigners, and the fact that they were skilled in foreign languages made them anxious to chase after things Occidental. They began to worship the shallow ideals of Western civilization. After graduation they were saturated with such spirit, which they carried into their married life. There life became centered in this pleasure-loving Utopia which was shallow and frivolous.

In general, however, in the homes of our upper classes, the old Japanese customs prevailed and there the honor of their ancestors was held supreme. This custom was apparently discarded by the housewives who were brought up under foreign methods of education. Under their management the home atmosphere was becoming Westernized, ancestor worship slighted, and education of their children was sought from abroad.

Such was the environment which influenced the character of our children. For this reason the Government has recently introduced the dropping of English from the regular course as a temporary measure. It was meant for no other purpose than the correction of the above-mentioned abuse. Although there are some people who consider the acquirement of English knowledge as essential for education, they do not seem to grasp the real meaning which is concentrated on erasing such misleading ideology.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon us and our people at large to thoroughly eradicate all such deceiving, western ideas, through an improvement in our educational methods and system. We can always be proud of being true Japanese and of our lofty mission to free the peoples of East Asia from the clutches of the Anglo-Americans.

GERMAN HOCKEY XI WINS NEW VICTORY

Defeats Yokohama Club by 11 Goals to 4 in Fast Game at Y.C.A.C. Field

In two field games played on the Y.C. and A.C. field ground on Sunday, the German Hockey eleven extended their string of successive victories by defeating the Yokohama Hockey Club by 11 goals to 4, while the Club's rugby fifteen received a sound 36 to 10 drubbing from the powerful Keio J.S.K.S. in the second game of the day.

In the morning encounter, the local Germans proved far superior to their opponents and the outcome was never in doubt. They scored six goals in the first half to take a commanding lead and added five more after the interval to chalk up one of their most impressive wins of the season. The forward line consisting of Schuette, Dohm, Pekrun, Levedag and Bergmann functioned well together and most of the goals scored were the result of good combinations. Edu Levedag was the leading scorer of the game with four goals to his credit, being closely followed by Dohm with three and Schuette and Pekrun who both had two goals to their credit.

Germans Score Rapidly

The winners obtained a score with a minute of play but the visitors evened the score through Okada immediately afterward. The visiting attack bogged down badly, while a succession of goals from the sticks of Levedag, Pekrun and Dohm found them leading by six goals to one when the interval was announced.

The second half was a wide open affair with both defenses being penetrated time and again. The visitors showed up well in this half and managed to beat Vogt on three occasions, but the Germans went two better by tallying five times. The winners will probably be fully extended next Sunday when they are slated to meet the Hitotsubashi eleven, one of the outstanding teams in the country.

The teams were:

German Hockey Club: Messrs Vogt, E. Levedag, Burmester (captain), Fehlcen, Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Schuette, Dohm, Levedag, Jr., Pekrun, Bergmann.

Yokohama Hockey Club: Messrs Naito, Sasakura, Kawai, Gotoh, Sasada, Aoki, Ishida, Shinozaki, Sano, Okuda, Uyeno. Referee: Mr. Glombik.

Keio Defeats Y.C.A.C.

The Y.C. and A.C. rugby team playing three men short were completely outplayed by the visiting Keio J.S.K.S. team who won by the score of 36 (six goals and two tries) to 10 (two goals). The losers battled gamely against odds and actually managed to hold the Keio team on even terms in the first half, but they were compelled to admit defeat when the visitors scored 26 points after the interval. The game was played at a terrific pace with the visitors displaying brilliant combination. They possessed a fast set of backs and most of their tries were scored by their two wing threes.

Another feature of the game was the excellent kicking of Yamada, who converted six out of eight attempts. The winners were the first to open the scoring, with Yamaura crossing the Club's line after a pretty passing bout. They increased the lead to ten points when the same player went over following a forward rush before the home team obtained their first try through Petroff. Planas added the extra points. The home team pressed heavily at this stage and their efforts were rewarded when Speringer went over by the posts following a strong run. Planas' conversion put both teams on equal terms and the score remained even until the interval.

In the second half the visitors completely dominated play and their threes were constantly on the attack. Kitamura obtained the first try after the interval and before the end of the game the Y.C. and A.C. line was crossed on five different occasions, enabling the visitors to run out easy winners by the score of 36 points to 10.

The teams were:

Keio J.S.K.S.: Messrs Jino, Yamamoto (captain), Fujii, Fujimura, Shimizu, Yamaura, Kawabata, Mitsuya, Saito, Yamada, Kitamura, Toyama, Sogawa, Yamaura, Nishiyama.

Y.C. and A.C.: Messrs Weiss, Weidemann, Agajan, Fehlen, Planas, Vogt, Planas, Harriss (captain), Petroff, Speringer, Bernstein, Schoene.

Referee: M. Fachtmann.

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Big Men of Science

Dr. Baron KOI FURUICHI

The late Dr. Baron Koi Furuichi was the most outstanding figure in the engineering world of Japan for more than half a century since the early part of the Meiji era (1868-1911). He started his career as a scientist, but he distinguished himself as scholar, educator, technician, administrator and businessman as well. What was most remarkable about him was the fact that he was quite successful in all these walks of life.

In recognition of his services to the country, he was created a Baron and decorated with the First Order of Merit with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower. As a scholar, he was appointed member of the Imperial Academy and made an honorary professor of the Tokyo Imperial University. As the first dean of the Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial University, he played a very important part for laying the foundation of engineering enterprise in this country.

Dr. Furuichi was not a scientist who specialized in any one particular branch of science. During the Meiji era, the condition of the country was such that the Japanese Government was desperately in need of many able persons with modern education for the building up of the nation. Under such circumstances, Dr. Furuichi, who was profoundly intellectual and versatile was naturally wanted at every turn. In this connection, he once said: "The scholar primarily wishes to specialize in one branch of study, but I have been obliged to indentify myself with many different kinds of work. There was no contending against the drift of the time."

Young Days

Born on July 12, 1854, in Kakigara-cho, Yedo (present Tokyo), Koi was the first son of Takashi Furuichi, a samurai who served under the feudal lord of the Himeji clan. It was when the boy was 14 years old that the Restoration struggle began. Yedo, the seat of the shogun's government, was plunged into great confusion, and young Furuichi, who was living at the Yedo residence of the Himeji feudal lord, had to keep company with the son of the feudal lord and had little time to study for himself. His father, who was a man of foresight would not have his son while away his time in such a manner, and told him to devote himself hencefor to the acquisition of modern learning, and made arrangements accordingly.

In obedience to his father, the young man began to study English under Rinosuke Tsuji (later Baron Shinji Tsuji). In 1869, he entered the Kaisei School and learned French. As he was exceptionally bright and intelligent, he was made a special student representing the Himeji clan. In 1875, when a party of eleven intelligent young men was sent to France as the first government students Japan ever sent to the West, young Furuichi was a member of the party.

Good Scholar

Koi Furuichi took the preparatory course of the Ecole Centrale for one year and on the following year he was admitted to the institution by passing competitive examinations. A good scholar as he was, he graduated from the institution in August, 1879, with the second best standing despite the difficulty of the language, to the surprise of his fellow-students. In the same year, he entered the science college of Sorbonne University and studied mathematics and astronomy for one year and returned to Japan in October, 1880.

In those days, men with a Western education were few in number, and the Japanese Government was in a great need of able men like Dr. Furuichi. He was immediately wanted by the Home Office, but the following year, he identified himself with the Education Ministry, where he worked in various capacities, jointly assuming a position of lecturer of physics at the science department of the Tokyo Imperial University.

In 1884, he was promoted to the position of third class engineer at the Home Office and two years later he was made a full fledged professor and the dean of the Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial University and promoted to second class engineer at the Home Office. As the dean of the Engineering College, his principal mission was to perfect the system and equipment of the college. As an engineer at the Home Office, he demonstrated his ability by constructing various public works and was promoted to the directorship of the Public Works Bureau in June, 1890. A few months later, he was made a member of the House of Peers by Imperial Appointment at the age of 36.

Chief Engineer

In 1894, Dr. Furuichi was made chief engineer at the Home Office, and two years later he jointly assumed the position of the Director of Public Works once more. During all this time, he continued to remain the dean of the Engineering College. He was then in the prime of manhood and an object of envy as a successful engineer, scholar and educator. In May, 1898, however, he retired from all the official positions simultaneously to make way for the promotion of his juniors.

But Japan was undergoing a rapid change under Western influence, and the national need would not let a genius like Dr. Furuichi remain idle for long. In November, the same year, the eminent engineer was appointed Vice-Minister of Communication and jointly held the position of Director of the Railway Bureau. He remained on the posts for two years and resigned from them in May, 1900, but again he was called to the government service, and this time as the Director of Railway Construction Bureau with a particular mission to nationalize and systematize the railway lines in the country.

When the relations between Japan and Russia became dangerously strained, the eminent engineer was appointed president of the Fuzan-Keijo Railway Company in Chosen for the immediate construction of the railway-line connecting the two cities. As the result of strenuous efforts, he successfully completed the undertaking to meet the exigencies of the time.

Following the Russo-Japanese War, therefore, he was decorated with the First Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his services. It was on this occasion that he was also decorated similarly by the government of Chosen. As the Director of the Railway Control Bureau under the Japanese Resident-General in Chosen, he succeeded in unifying all the railway lines in that country and retired from the service in 1907 to devote himself more to the development of private engineering enterprises.

Guiding Spirit

Whether he was under the government service or engaged in private enterprises, Dr. Furuichi had always been either a member or chairman of practically all the investigation commissions of the government for undertaking important engineering enterprises. Whenever an industrial exhibition was held in the country on a large scale, he was a guiding spirit as a member of board of trustee or the foreman of a jury. He also played a very important part for the promotion of science as president or honorary president of various organizations interested in it.

In August, 1919, he was created a baron and in January, 1924, appointed a member of the Privy Council. In 1929, he was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, and in January, 1934, when he became ill he was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower. Dr. Furuichi's brilliant career as a scholar, educator, engineer and administrator closed on January 28, 1934, at the age of 80 years.

Many of the works Dr. Furuichi had done as a scholar, educator and engineer had an important and significant bearing in the making of modern Japan. He became a lecturer of physics at the Science College of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1881 at the age of 27 years. This was the beginning of his career as an educator. Later when the Engineering College was instituted, he was made the first dean of the college and remained in that position from 1886 to 1898.

Man of Tact

Originally, the Engineering College was brought into being by combining the industrial art and the engineering departments. There was, therefore, considerable friction, sentimentally and otherwise, among the members of the faculty as well as the students, and it was no easy task to effect a thorough unification of the two departments.

Some of the professors of the new college even entertained ill feeling against the dean because he had been until recently a mere lecturer of physics and was practically an outsiedr to the new college. But Dr. Furuichi, who was a man of justice, generosity and tact, was able to smooth up the situation without serious difficulty.

In due course of time, he started to reform the college by rearranging various chairs, securing new professors and assistants and installing better equipment until it was classified into the civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical, architectural, mining, metallurgy and applied chemistry courses. From a consideration of national defense, Dr. Furuichi added to this the gunpowder and arms and ammunition manufacturing courses. These additional courses enable Japan to produce gunpowder and warships of excellent quality.

Dr. Furuichi thus laid the foundation of the Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial University. After he retired from his post as the dean of the college, therefore, the Tokyo Imperial University made him an Honorary Professor and erected a blonze statue in his honor in front of the college in appreciation of his services.

Strict Selection

The object of the Imperial Academy of Japan is to promote the development of art and science by encouraging and guiding research and investigation. A candidate for its membership is selected by the academy from among eminent scholars and scientists and made a regular member by Imperial appointment. Dr. Furuichi was appointed member of the science section of the academy in September, 1906. In June, 1909, he was made the head of the science section, but two years later he resigned the post on the ground that he was the chairman of the Scientific Research Conference and that he could not shoulder the responsibilities of the two organizations. But he remained as a plain member and made great efforts to place the academy on a sound financial basis for the accomplishment of its object.

During his career, Dr. Furuichi headed many important organizations including such powerful ones as the Scientific Research Society and the Japan Engineering Society and rendered very important services to the country. The Scientific Research Society was organized in 1920 in accordance with the representation made by the President of the Imperial Academy. It had 94 members, who were leading scientists representing all branches of science. The government accepted the representation made by this organization and tried to put it into practice.

Engineering Society

The Japan Engineering Society was organized in 1879 and is the oldest organization of the kind in Japan. Dr. Furuichi was appointed president of the organization in June, 1917 and remained in office until his death. Since 1922, the organization promoted a national conference from time to time under the leadership of Dr. Furuichi, inviting representative scientists for the discussion of the results of their researches.

Under the leadership of Dr. Furuichi, the organization once invited the leading members of the similar organization in China and introduced to them the condition of the engineering world in Japan. The event went a long way in cultivating a friendly relation between the two countries. Another important achievement of this organization under Dr. Furuichi's administration was the publication of the Industrial History of Japan since 1868, which marks the beginning of modern Japan. It consisted of eleven volumes, covering chemical, shipbuilding, railway, architectural, electrical public works, arms and ammunition manufacturing, iron and steel, mining and machine manufacturing industries as well as physiological geography.

It was also under Dr. Furuichi's leadership that the International Industrial Conference was held in Tokyo in October, 1929. The function was attended by 1,285 foreign delegates, representing 42 countries and 3,210 Japanese scientists. More than 800 treatises were published through this conference.

The veteran engineer was one of the founder and the first president of the Civil Engineering Society, which was organized in 1914. It was chiefly through his efforts that the organization was placed on a financially secure basis, enabling it to attain the present stage of development. As the term of office was one year, he retired from the post of president the following year, but in 1933, he was made the first honorary member of the organization in appreciation of the great service he rendered to the country as engineer.

Military Training

During his incumbency to the office of president, he made an important speech at the general meeting, insisting that, judging from the condition of the European War, all students of the Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial University and similar institutions must receive a certain amount of military training to provide for possible contingencies, showing that in 1914 he had already conceived of the need of a high-geared national defense state.

The distinguished engineer was also interested in improving ports and harbors for the promotion of foreign trade. As Japan was blessed with many good ports and harbors, the people did not feel any inconvenience while the country was closed to foreign intercourse and the shipping industry was limited to the coastal navigation. This complacent attitude of the people persisted even after the country was opened to a foreign intercourse and the improvement of ports and harbors was totally neglected until the middle of the Meiji era (1868-1911), conducting their foreign trade chiefly by foreign vessels.

The two outstanding achievements of Dr. Furuichi in this connection were the improvements of the Yokohama and the Tokyo ports. The improvement of the Yokohama port was undertaken with the money when the United States returned the sum Japan once paid to that country as indemnity for the bombardment of the American vessels at Shimonoseki. The work began in 1889 with the construction of embankments on the east and north of the port as an initial step with a view to create a safe mooring area in the port. Such an equipment, however, was by no means adequate to meet the rapidly increasing demand of the time.

Port Improvement

In 1898, therefore, the Finance Ministry appointed Dr. Furuichi to draft a plan for the improvement of the port with a remote future in view. The plan he made called for the construction of quays to side large vessels, warehouses, railways and a large number of buildings for offices and other purposes and the installation of cranes and various other equipment to secure a smooth connection between land and sea. In accordance with this plan, the Finance Ministry started the construction work in 1899 with Dr. Furuichi as the adviser and completed it in 1917 at a cost of $10,4[illegible]0,000.

This was the first example of modern port in Japan. Up to this time, the improvement of ports in Japan was confined chiefly to the construction of breakwaters and dredging the sea-bottom to provide vessels with a safe mooring area.

The plan for improving Tokyo port was designed in 1900 by the collaboration of Dr. Furuichi and Dr. Hidesaburo Nakayama to meet the demand of modern Japan. It met strong opposition from the people of Yokohama and others for various reasons, but Toru Hoshi, chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, made serious efforts for its realization when he was suddenly assassinated. Under the circumstance, the plan was suspended for the time being, but later it was carried out little by little through the efforts of the successive Mayors of Tokyo until the port has attained the present stage of development, maintaining a close relation with the Yokohama port by means of the canal.

Tokyo Subway

In 1920, when the Tokyo Subway Company, the first subway in Japan, was organized, Dr. Furuichi was made the president of the company. The company obtained a permit to begin construction work in the same year, but Japan had been under an acute financial depression and the company had to suspend the work for the time being. In due course of time, the financial condition became more favorable and the company was about to start a campaign for raising the necessary funds when the capital was suddenly swept by the earthquake of 1923.

In spite of this, the management of the company decided to start the construction of the line for a short distance connecting Ueno and Asakusa parks as the initial step and began the construction. It was at this juncture that Dr. Furuichi was appointed member of the Privy Council and as a result he was obliged to resign his post as president of the company. While he was in his office, he had no other thought than improving the transportation facility of the capital and contributed his efforts gratis to that end.

In the construction of the Imperial Diet building, the veteran engineer was an adviser. The construction work began in 1918 and was completed in 1936 at a cost of ¥25,800,000. It is indisputably the most attractive and imposing architectural structure in the civil center of Tokyo. It was regrettable that Dr. Furuichi passed away before the building was fully completed.

The Physical and Chemical Research Institute was established in 1917 on the basis of an endowment fund totaling ¥8,000,000 with Dr. Dairoku Kikuchi as the president. When Dr. Kikuchi died, Dr. Furuichi was appointed to succeed him as the president.

Difficult Work

He perfected the experimental laboratory and had a large staff of able scientists to carry on the work, but he had considerable difficulty in placing the institute on a sound financial basis because of the appreciation of prices of materials. Under the circumstances, he finally resigned his post in favor of Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi. During the four years of his incumbency, however, he made supreme efforts to overcome the hardship and difficulties and at the same time encourage the research work in spite of the shortage of funds. As a result, the scientists at the institute made many inventions and discoveries and obtained foreign patents on them until the publications on the results of researches made at this institute became objects of special interest to foreign scientific organizations. Dr. Furuichi thus contributed much to the progress of applied science in this country.

When the Western nations began their activities in China early in the present century, constructing railways and acquiring various rights and interests for the furtherance of their national interests in that country, Dr. Furuichi started a movement, enlisting many Japanese railway experts, to discuss the railway enterprise in China. An investigation committee was formed with Dr. Furuichi as the chairman and started its work with the support of the government. As the result, Japan supplied China with many Japanese railway experts for constructing and operating railways in that country.

Economic Enterprises

In 1907, influential Japanese financiers organized an investigation committee with a view to start Sino-Japanese economic enterprises in China and two years later inaugurated the East Asia Development Company with Dr. Furuichi as the president, to finance railway, mining, electric and various other economic enterprises. During the next 10 years, he made great efforts in selecting the kind of enterprise the company should undertake, and raising necessary funds for such economic undertakings. The total amount of investments the company made reached the ¥21,000,000 mark.

It was by this development company that the extention and improvement of the Nan-hsun Railway line in Kiangsi Province and the Hydro-electric Power Company in Hankow were fully completed. Beside this, the company contributed much to the culture development of China by advancing a commercial loan and undertaking various enterprises. In 1920, therefore, the Chinese Government honored Dr. Furuichi, president of the company, with a high decoration in appreciation of his service to China.

Dr. Furuichi was a man of noble character and in undertaking any kind of work he was wholly disinterested and had no other thought than rendering service to his country. He was big of grasp, brilliant in his stroke and enthusiastic in accomplishing the task he undertook. In other words, he was a man of leadership, insight and talent and had a genius to bring about a harmony among contending factions.

S.M.R. Railway

When the South Manchuria Railway was under formation following the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, the high government authorities opened an informal negotiation with Dr. Furuichi, urging him to become the president of the organization. The veteran scholar-engineer, however, declined the offer, stating that the operation of the South Manchuria Railway Company was a great national enterprise and a technician like himself was not fitted for the position. He added that the man who was qualified to take the position was one who was animated with a fiery ambition and aspiration and capable of commanding the service of his subordinates as willing tools. From such a consideration, he recommended the late Count Shimpei Goto as the most qualified person for the post. At any rate Goto was made the first president of the railway company.

In his private life, Dr. Furuichi was a kind and considerate husband and father and enjoyed a happy and peaceful home life. He lost his father while he was studying in France. To his mother, he was a most devoted son. He never went away on a pleasure trip anywhere with his wife while his mother was living beause of the consideration that either he or his wife should be at home to look after her.

WOODCUT MAKER

The Story of Shihei Hayashi

Part Two

There was something weird and uncanny in the air. Something unusual and important must have happened. A throng of people was sweeping toward one direction. The night was dark. The pale figures of the people stood out in the strong light that came from somewhere. The crowd hurried on its way in mute silence. Shihei joined the mob to see what had happened. The people suddenly looked up. Shihei did the same. On an elevation about ten feet away from him stood a scaffold upon which some men were preparing to gibbet some heads. There were two gibbets although the heads were not in evidence. Shihei went nearer. Some strange power pushed him on. Then, before he knew it, the people were going away from him toward the back. He came to a gate, where all were prohibited from entering, except him. He was pleased for this special privelege granted him. The ground was as light as day. A few steps away from him lay the corpse of the culprit who had just been executed.

Shihei realized that this was an execution-ground. He looked at the face of the corpse. His heart froze. There before him lay Heisuke Kudo of Yedo. He quickly saw that Kudo and he were being executed for publishing the "Kaikoku Heidan". In that moment he awoke.

He panted for a while. What a dream! The weird spiteful face of the dead that can be seen in dreams only appeared distinctly before him. Heisuke Kudo, who came from a physician family in Sendai was four years older than Shihei and Shihei had always relied on him like on an elder brother.

When Shihei had asked Kudo for a preface to his "Kaikoku Heidan", he had strongly opposed, saying that the publication would only bring disaster. Unable to give up the idea, Shihei had gone to Chobun for the preface. Shihei felt guilty. His heart kept beating violently. Dawn seemed to be creeping near outside his room.

Shihei opened the garden gate and went out. The Sakamachi-dori of Sendainaka was a residential district of middle-class samurai. The houses were still. Not a soul stirred, still unawakened from the night's deep slumber. Although the eastern sky was already light, the western sky was still dark, covered with a dull grey veil.

The clean crisp morning air nipped at Shihei's whiskered cheeks. Absorbed in deep thought, he kept on walking solitary and sad.

The road came to a hill. On his left was the large mansion of Hyobu Date. On his right was the Negi mansion. The mountain nearby was just awakening. The lively chirping of birds came from it. Shihei walked toward the stone steps of the Kameoka Hachiman Shrine which stood solemn and still among the green trees.

A stone shrine-gate stood before him and beyond it a red bridge. The grass was wet with dew. Shihei finally came to the stone steps, which he began to ascend. This still, peaceful, and bright nature was far, far away from the weird world of the dream that he had seen only a while ago. Yet a gloomy foreboding kept pressing heavily on his saddened heart.

The stone steps there numbered more than 300 in all. Halfway up was a wide opening covered with wild grasses, and in it stood a sacred dance hall. It was here that Shihei saw a human form, much to his surprise. A woman was coming down the steps toward him.

She might have been a wife of a samurai or a maid-servant of a large mansion. She was a neat and pretty woman. As they were in the middle of the steps, they could not avoid each other. With down-cast eyes and a slight bow, she passed by Shihei. She had evidently come to worship at this time when no one would be there to see her.

Shihei felt himself attracted by this elegant young woman. He did not know why and for whom she had come to pray. But he felt that her saintly figure was most fitting in this solemn sanctuary of early morn. He stood for a while and looked at the saintly figure as it modestly descended the steps.

Shihei suddenly thought of his sister-in-law, who had died many years ago. As her sickness was a contagious one, no one dared to approach her. Shihei alone took care of her day and night, completly disregarding his own self. She, however, finally passed away. It was a dark autumn night with not a star to brighten the sky. Only the sad notes of the autumnal insects came from the field nearby. He had gone out to the field then and had burst out crying till his heart nearly broke.

He could not forget that day. It was September 5 of the 11th year of Horeki. He had been 25 years old then, and she 24. Thirty years had passed since then. The beautiful and noble face of his sister-in-law was now gradually fading away into the memories of the distant past. She must have been like that woman at that time, he thought, as he looked again at the disappearing figure.

Shihei had passed all these years without taking a wife. During his vigorous youth, he had wandered far and wide through the country and had no time to settle down. To him, the wish for new knowledges was far greater than that for rank or a beautiful wife. While he was absorbed in his study and writings, the years had fled by, and before he was aware of it, he was already in his fifties. He could not but feel the loneliness and sadness that had begun to creep upon him at this age.

He wondered what value there was in his book, for which he had spent half his life. He had even boasted that it was he only who had ever thought of such an idea. However, wasn't this boast itself an excuse for himself, a bluff, a mere show? Could it not be that he was vainly trying to evaluate something that was really worthless?

The most important argument in his "Kaikoku Heidan" was that as Japan was a maritime country, she must be prepared to defend herself against the enemy that would attack her from the sea.

Those who thought that foreign ships would come to Nagasaki only were too complacent. Since Japan was surrounded by the sea, if foreigners wished, they could come from any direction. Yet people were contented with the mere pretense of a fortress on the entrance to Port Nagasaki. "Come to think of it, an endless water route lies from Nihonbashi in Yedo to China and even to Holland." He was pleased with this words, which, he thought, was pretty well said.

However, on thinking it over, these could have been said by a child. After all, anyone knew that the water route was endless. What good did it do to mention it in his book?

Were he offered a gentle wife and some children now in exchange for his lifelong work, perhaps he might gladly accept the offer. He was almost positive that he would give up his work.

Shihei finally reached the top. The shrine stood before him. Although the day had completely broken, the town below him was still dim in a dense fog. Far away beyond the misty Sendai plain lay a stretch of thick fluffy fog. It was the water surface of the Sendai Bay that lay four ri away. Beyond the Bay loomed the purplish mountains of Kashika Peninsula.

The sun was shimmering like a large red float just above the Peninsula enwrapped in a thin veil of mist.

"Ah! the sea!" Shihei narrowed his eyes and gazed at the wide stretch of milky white fog. It could be nothing else but the sea.

"Japan is certainly a maritime country." He uttered to himself.

Although the castle drum had not yet reported the coming of day, the town was gradually awakening. In the flowing mist was mingled the smoke from the furnaces. Birds chirped noisily in the mountain behind and the large ball of sun gradually appeared from the mist into the clear blue sky to cast a bright light upon the earth.

The winding Hirose River reflected the morning sun. On both its sides stretched out well-cultivated fields.

What beautiful land! And this beautiful land was surrounded by water. Shihei fell into a deep contemplation.

"What is a maritime country? It is a country unbounded by any neighboring country but by the sea on all sides. Moreover, a maritime country has a defense system of its own, differing from those taught in the military books of China or the various methods brought down to us from the past. One who does not know this fact is ignorant of Japan's real military art." He repeated again for the hundredth time the first few lines of his own preface.

He recited in a low but animated tone some other parts.

First of all, foreign enemies can easily come to a maritime country, and at the same time it is difficult for them to make any attack.

"Should the warships be favored by the weather, they can come in no time. For this reason, defense preparations should be made. Their attack, however, is made difficult by the dangers of the sea. But count not upon that danger and slacken not your defense. It is most important that Japan studies the military tactics of defending herself from foreign attacks.

"The enemies can be kept off by sea battles and by sea battles only. The most essential thing in a sea battle is the cannon. Herein lies the difference between the military preparations of Japan and those of such mountainous countries as China and Tartary."

Suddenly, he jumped up and gave a shout. 'No! No one has ever thought of this before me. I am the first to say it!" His eyes shone. He felt the blood rushing to his heart.

"The world is now lying defenseless before European aggression. The Europeans will soon be coming to our country. Yet the people are totally unaware of it. They must be awakened from their sleep. They must be told to defend the coasts. Unless I tell them, no one else will. No matter what harm and danger might fall upon me, I must tell the people of Japan."

The sun suddenly began to dance before him. Cold sweat oozed out on his forehead. Everything became blank and he felt faint. Catching hold of a cedar tree, he barely managed to lean against it. He panted heavily, his bony shoulders heaving slowly. Holding himself up with whatever strength he had, he screamed to himself that until he saw his book published, he would never, never die.

(By Tadao Oike in Taiyo)

Broadway Walk

The man walked through the lobby of the Astor Hotel, passed through the doors, nodded at the door-man, and was about to turn into Broadway when he found himself face to face with a notice-board.

On both sides of it was written "Remember Pearl Harbor." The man scratched his head, muttered to himself, and stepping out into Broadway, walked across to the corner of 43rd Street. Here he found another large notice board. Flaring letters announced, "Remember the Coral Sea!"

Swinging viciously on his heel, the man walked away, crossed 6th Avenue, came out on 5th Avenue, and turned right to Loew's State Theater. He was about to enter the building when another signboard almost hit him in the eye. He cursed and tramped savagely away in the direction of 42nd Street. The sign had read: "Remember the Solomons!"

Walking down 42nd Street the man turned right to return to his hotel when his eye caught sight of another sign board. He tried to avoid looking at it but the flaming letters burnt themselves into his brain.—"Remember Dutch Harbor!"

Returning to the Astor Hotel, he was about to go in when the first notice that he had seen again caught his eye. The man shook his fist at it. "All right. I know what's written on you." He glared at it, and then fell swooning into the arms of an astonished passer-by.

Below the original notice some joker had written, "If you forget, come and ask us. The Imperial Japanese Navy."

CHINESE RAW COTTON TO ENSURE CLOTHING

Increased Harvests on Continent Helping to Solve Fiber Problem in Sphere

Raw cotton produced in Central and North China is contributing greatly toward the replenishment of clothing material in the Greater East Asia Co-Posperity Sphere, now that imports of raw cotton from hostile countries have ceased as a consequence of the War of Greater East Asia, says a Yomiuri correspondent from Shanghai.

It is to be remembered that the Central China Raw Cotton Control Association was organized on September 15 in both Shanghai and the Special City of Nanking for purchasing and delivering raw cotton produced in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, and that a Southern Kiangsu Cotton Company, with a capital of 4,000,000 yuan, jointly invested in by Japanese and Chinese interests, was brought into being on November 12. It is expected that these parties will start their activities beginning with the present year harvest of raw cotton in the three provinces which is expected to amount to 3,500,000 piculs, which will be a gain of 20 per cent over last year's harvest.

The activities of the Raw Cotton Control Association are calculated not only to accelerate the development of the cotton spinning industry in Shanghai but to ensure enough supplies of cotton for both China and Japan.

Will Maintain Cooperation

Incidentally, the authorities of the two countries are expected to cooperate with each other in the management and development of the cotton trade on the following principles:

(1) It is understood that the Central China Raw Cotton Association is by no means a mere Sino-Japanese conglomeration of private interests but a full-fledged control agency jointly organized by the Japanese and Chinese Governments in conformity with their administrative policies. It is further understood that this association is invested with authority to purchase and deliver raw cotton as well as to determine prices.

(2) In view of the staple products of Central China including raw cotton as well as rice and wheat, the Control Association will get in touch with the farming community in the extensive areas coming under its jurisdiction so as to boost the production of these latter commodities also.

(3) The Control Association will invite investments from among the general public so as to utilize their idle funds to the best advantage in facilitating deliveries of raw cotton from the hinterland. Purchase prices of raw cotton will be determined with special reference to the program for peace preservation and welfare enhancement of the Chinese people.

Services Recognized

(4) The Control Association is given credit for the services rendered for the prevention of advances in prices of general commodities in peace zones by means of properly determining purchase prices of raw cotton with special reference to the prices of rice.

(5) The Control Association makes it a rule to use the Central Reserve Bank notes exclusively, instead of the old fapi, so as to ensure the unification of currencies in Central China.

The Nippon Sangyo states that the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai disclosed on November 12 the purchase prices of raw cotton ex warehouse in Shanghai for the current fiscal year as follows:

Grade	Southern Kiangsu Cotton	Northern Kiangsu Cotton
	—(In yuan)—	
No. 1	960	1.150
No. 2	930	1.050
No. 3	920	1.000
No. 4	900	970
Eastern Chekiang district	860	—

The paper adds that these prices have determined on a rational basis and that the National Government and the Japanese Administration will make it a rule to refrain from changing these prices as far as possible.

E. Asia Ministry Has Four-Fold Functions

(Continued From Page 6)

gross and inhuman materialism. We look forward to the day when the peoples of Asia will modify their conception of man and transcending the despicable boundary of petty things will raise themselves to the summits of charity and justice. When this materializes there will be no Castes that are looked at and treated like dogs and when each individual has the right to enjoy his work and liberty in the soil where he was born, then we will know that the germs of a new life have begun to bear fruit in the extensive fields where we have sown our beneficient seeds.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE

Severe Shipping Losses Affecting Total War Economy of Britain—Finance, Strategy Hinge on Shipping—At Limit of Building Capacity

The shipping losses so far sustained by Britain in the present Great War far exceed those of any other belligerent nation in severity and magnitude, which are impeding the prosecution of war and the management of war economy of the country.

The principal subjects of discussion in the third Roosevelt-Churchill conversations in the middle of June were generally alledged to have been the question of reinforcing British troops in North Africa, the war with Japan, readjustment of allocation of war materials to the respective battle-fronts throughout the world and the problem of a second front.

The above series of various problems, however, hinge on the shipping problem and it is highly probable that the third conversations centered on the settlement of the shipping problem.

Ingenuity Taxed

The Ministry of Wartime Communications of Britain, whose ingenuity had been taxed to the utmost to cope with the acute shortage of ships, announced at the beginning of June in the form of a joint statement with the Private Shipowners' Association the results of their conference extending over several months regarding the management of ships in wartime and the sale to the public after the war of ships built by the Government, in an effort to appease the dissatisfied shipowners and to pacify public opinion. In the middle of the same month, a crisis was reported imminent on the North African front and on the eastern front the Germans commenced their offensive, with the result that the strategic position of the Allies in the entire war zones of the East Mediterranean and West Asia was gravely threatened. In addition, an extremely pessimistic atmosphere rapidly developed in Britain over the question of reinforcing its military strength in North Africa by increased shipment of supplies.

Government Attacked

Just at that juncture, severe attacks were made in the House of Commons on the Government's policy of concealing from the public the real conditions of shipping losses, some members going so far as to say that: "Although the Government is keeping secret the serious matter of continuous sinking of our ships, the real facts will doubtless be brought to light within the next few months, when the general public will receive terrible shocks the like of which they have never experienced in the past."

The Times, of London, and other papers simultaneously took up the shipping problem and declared that the most urgent task which the Allies were called upon to perform without delay was the settlement of the shipping and transportation problem.

Since July of last year, Britain has ceased to make any announcement regarding the sinking of its merchant ships, so that we have no means of ascertaining the exact figures about it, but according to official announcements by Germany and the United States, as well as public estimates in the United States and Britain, the condition of the British marine transportation appears to be as follows:

Ships Held at Time of War Outbreak (Unit: 1,000 gross tons)	
British Isles	18.000
Self-Governing colonies	3,000
Of which ships larger than 1.000 tons were;	
British Isles	16.000
Self-Governing Colonies	2,400
Foreign Ships Seized	7.600
Ships Purchased	750
Ships Built between Outbreak and End of Last Year	1.750
Total	28.500
Ships Sunk during Same Period.	9.500
Ships Held at End of Last Year.	19,000

The changes in the situation between the end of last year and the end of May of this year, in 1,000 gross tons:

Ships Held at End of Last Year.	19.000
Ships Built (Estimated at rate of 100.000 tons per month)...	500
Total	19.500
Loss Caused by Germany	1.200
Loss Caused by Japanese Navy.	1.000
Ships Held at End of May	17.300

Efficiency Down

Out of the above figures, when we deduct 3,000,000 tons as requisitioned for military purposes and 2,000,000 tons for the use of the self-governing colonies, shipping which the British mainland has at its disposal will be no more than 12,000,000-13,000,000 tons. If we take into account the lowering of efficiency due to circultous routes, reduction of speed as a result of convoying, lack of loading facilities, restriction on the use of harbor facilities and the like, the actual efficiency of the ships available to Britain will be no more than what 6,300,000 tons would afford.

The total volume of imports by Britain in normal times has been between 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 tons per year. According to experience in the first Great War, this quantity can be reduced to some 50,000,000 tons by virtue of economy on consumption of foodstuffs, raw materials, finished articles and other commodities. For the transportation of these 50,000,000 tons of shipment an aggregate of about 37,000,000 or 38,000,000 gross tons of ship space will be about sufficient.

Barely at Minimum

Presuming that the service of the 6,300,000 gross tons of ships which were available at the end of May of this year is made use of five times a year and allowing for an increase of 35 per cent in the volume of shipment, the transportation capacity of Britain will be 42,000,000 tons per year, which will barely be enough to transport the minimum volume of commodities essential for warring Britain. According to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador at Washington, Britain now imports between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons of provisions and war materials. It may be said, therefore, that the country has now reached the minimum level in its ship holdings.

As against such a state of affairs, what is the shipbuilding capacity of Great Britains?

Upper Limit Reached

Prior to the outbreak of the present war, Britain possessed 250 gridirons and 90,000 shipbuilding workers. Six months after the commencement of hostilities, the number of shipbuilding workers increased to 130,000, but 30,000 skilled workers were wanted. While its shipbuilding capacity prior to the outbreak was 450,000 tons per year, it increased to 600,000 tons at the end of 1940 and to 1,000,000 tons at the end of last year. According to the Daily Mail, the shipbuilding capacity further increased to 10,000 per month by the end of May. As this seems the highest limit of Britain's shipbuilding capacity, it must depend on the shipbuilding efficiency of the United States replenishment to make up for the heavy losses it has been suffering.

The shipbuilding capacity of its overseas territories is reported to be: Canada about 300,000 tons.

Australia about 150,000 tons, while prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, India, Singapore, Hongkong, Penang and South Africa put together were capable of building only about 150,000 tons of ships. At present Canada is in receipt of an order from Britain for 100 cargo-ships of 10,000-ton type, but on account of the shortage of man-power and material, their construction is making little headway.

The shipping absolutely necessary for the self-existence of Britain is estimated at 7,000,000 tons, so that in the light of the various facts referred to above, the shipping problem must be the source of extreme concern to Britain, which is now confronted, to say the least, with an unprecedentedly grave crisis in marine transportation.

MINISTRY WILL TAKE UP LAND CONVEYING MEASURES

Truck Business to Be Placed Under Strict Supervision of Government Authorities

Following measures will be taken up shortly by the Railways Ministry in order to improve the system of truck transportation, says the Nichi Nichi:

1. Expansion of the authority of the Truck Transportation Agents' Guilds and their Union to facilitate the control of land transportation.
2. All the prefectures in Japan shall be divided into several regions, and the control of the truck transportation business shall be respectively conducted in those regions.

The truck transportation business under the management of civilian organizations shall be placed under the strict supervision of the Government authorities, who are expected to give necessary instructions to those organizations so that they may effect the improvement of their service system and equipment, including the rolling stock.

3. In cases where part of the railway transportation business must be conducted by means of trucks, or where cargoes of special importance are to be transported from the places of origin, the Railways Ministry will use its own trucks in order to secure the safety of transportation.

The decision reached by the Railways Ministry will have a far-reaching effect toward the improvement of Japan's land transportation.

MARKET GOES SOFT BUT RECOVERS FAST

News of Finance Ministry's Control Policy Scares Bulls Of Small Means

In consequence of the overnight news that the Finance Ministry is now disposed to take a positive measure against the abnormal rise in stock prices, the Tokyo Stock Exchange underwent a softening of tone yesterday and the hardest hit were those industrials which had too long attracted the bulls in anticipation of their broad increase in capital. It is interesting to note, however, that the majority of the wares began to rally in the afternoon session because the weakening in prices had merely been the effect of a momentary shock felt by the less moneyed bulls.

In the long-term section, Japan Sand Iron sagged in the morning session ¥11.50, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥9.30, Toyo Ball Bearing 8.50, but they rallied ¥2.50, ¥2.10 and ¥2.80 respectively in the afternoon session. Following this resistant tone in the leading key industrials, the rest of the listed wares tended to gradual recoveries on the strength of the general confidence in the industrial future. For instance, Iwaki Coal Mine registered a gain of ¥1.60, its new ¥1.00, North Saghalien Petroleum ¥1.30, Japan Metallurgic Industrial ¥1.20, Japan Electric Power ¥1.10, Tokyo Exchange ¥1.40, its new ¥2.20, Osaka Exchange, new ¥1.30.

The short-term was likewise quiet. N.Y.K. lost ¥1.90, Kanebo Spinning ¥1.80, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥6.60, Manchou Heavy Industrial ¥1.10 and Hitachi Iron Works ¥3.60, whereas Tokyo Exchange, new continued to register a fractional gain.

The spot market was equally affected by the news, and some of the wares bulled for many days on end slipped from ¥3.00 to ¥5.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	— Delivery — Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	143.3	142.0	141.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	90.0	....	86.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	78.1	77.8	76.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	80.5	81.5	817
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.5	98.5	98.6
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	80.9	80.1	81.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	113.2	109.4	109.9
Manchou Tobacco (35)	98.3	98.5	97.6
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	103.0	103.2	102.0
O. S. K. (50)	96.0	96.1	96.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	76.0	71.5	75.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	66.1	66.5	67.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	100.6	101.6	102.7
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	106.1	108.1	109.4
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	145.1	144.6	142.0
Japan Oils and Fats(50)	70.0	69.1	69.8
Japan Beer (50)	114.5	115.1	115.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	45.8	46.2	46.1
Sumatra Dev (37½)	—.	50.5	50.7
Asahi Glass (50)	126.5	126.1	126.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	115.2	20.7	15.2	119.3
N. Y. K., old	99.5	102.2	99.4	100.6
Do. new	85.7	7.8	5.6	86.7
Kanebo Spinning	140.1	4.0	0.0	143.2
Do. new	86.1	9.1	6.1	87.8
Teikoku Rayon. n	76.1	7.9	6.1	77.5
Osaka Stock. new	71.4	4.9	1.4	73.2
Japan Steel Tube	72.5	4.0	2.5	73.8
Japan Oil	79.1	81.1	79.1	808
S. M. R.	73.3	3.5	3.1	73.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.1	4.9	2.1	92.8
Hokkaido Coal	75.7	8.1	5.7	77.6
Toyo Rayon. new	61.9	2.7	1.9	62.1
Hitachi Iron Works	88.5	91.4	83.5	89.9
Kokura Iron Works	56.0	6.7	6.0	56.7
Japan Beer. new	56.9	7.1	6.6	56.9
Nichiro Fishery	79.0	9.1	8.8	78.9
Japan Fishery. new	46.9	7.0	6.6	47.0
Japan Sugar. new	73.4	4.0	3.4	74.0
Ensuiko Sugar	64.3	4.4	4.3	61.3
Japan Mining	61.1	1.9	1.1	61.9
Manchou Ind	61.3	1.9	1.3	61.4

TOKYO FACTORY WORKERS INCREASE THEIR SAVINGS

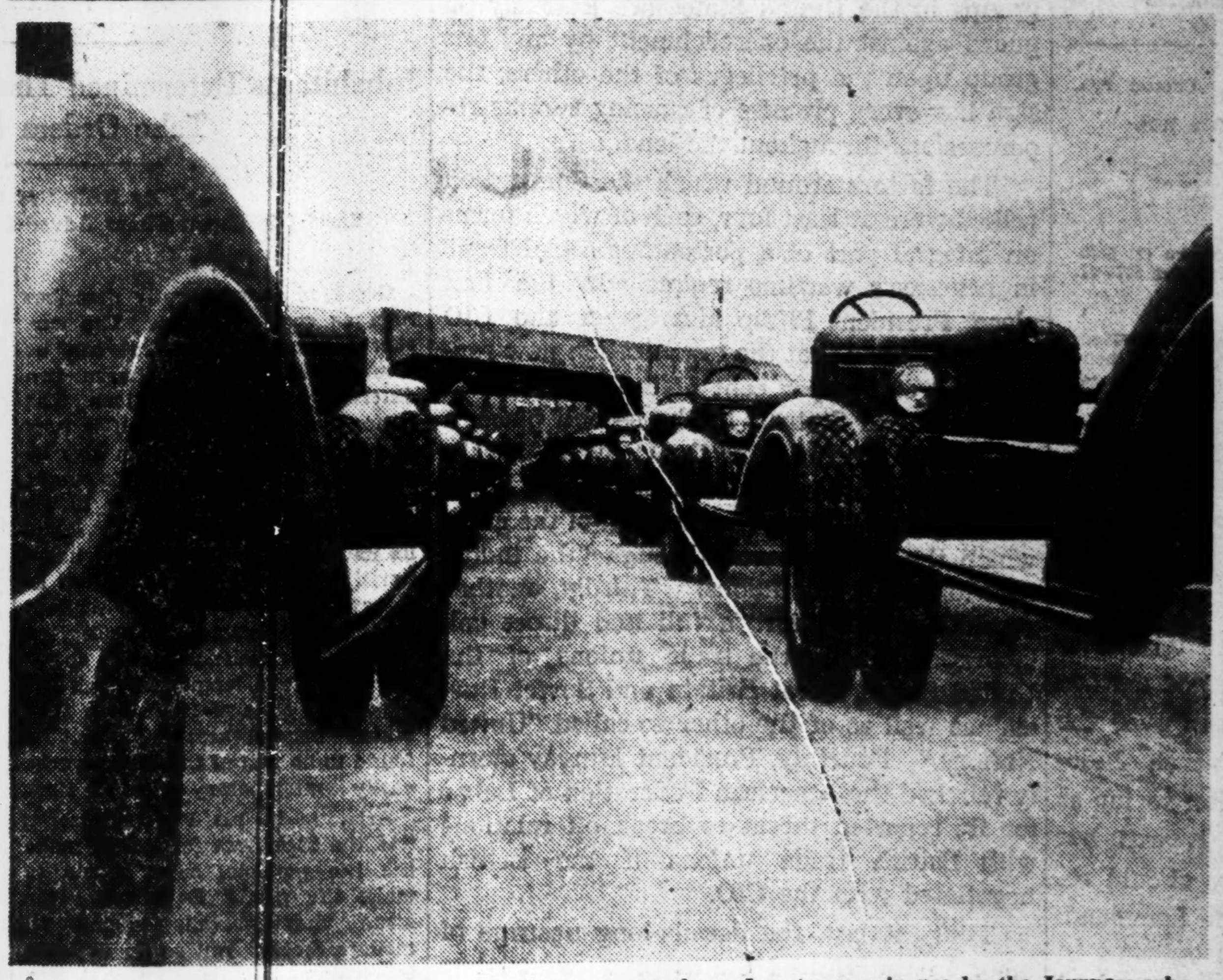
¥85,780,000 Accumulated by Members of 7,137 Unions by End of September

According to investigations conducted by the Labor Section of the Metropolitan Police Board, it has been detected that "industrial soldiers" on the home front are as much engaged in the promotion of their productive capacities as the increase of their savings, states the Asahi.

Of the factories located in the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board, there are 7,137 national savings union, and the savings accumulated by the workmen belonging to these unions reached approximately ¥63,850,000 at the end of last March, and due to the subsequent increase in number of the national savings unions to 7,834, their savings swelled to approximately ¥85,780,000 at the end of September. This means an increase of ¥145.00 per head on an average during the past six months, thereby showing a gain of nearly 15 per cent over the March record.

It is possible, however, that there are approximately 1,400 factories remaining yet to join the National Savings Unions. If the savings realized by these factories are included, it is felt certain that the total savings of the workmen in the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board will aggregate approximately ¥90,000,000, and that their savings will exceed the ¥100,000.000 mark by the end of the current fiscal year.

Rolling on to Victory



Favored by the abundant supply of rubber secured in the southern regions, the automobile industry of this country is enjoying a pneumatic boom. While the United States is frantically collecting junk to reclaim rubber for motor tires, the trucks and motor-cars in use by the Japanese whether at the front or behind the lines are speeding on firm, fresh rubber tires, the drivers at ease in the assurance that more tires are available in abundance where they came from.

SLAG CEMENT TO AID CEMENT PRODUCTION

More Output of Fused Refuge To Increase Building Material By 20-30 %

A scheme is being discussed between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Cement Control Association for a marked increase in the production of slag cement, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

In order to accelerate the production of slag cement, the authorities are contemplating the according of smooth supplies of raw-materials and materials for the erection of new factories for cement production. In the first stage of their program, however, the authorities are expected to demand of factory owners the expansion of their present facilities, in the second stage, to shift factories now existing in the neighborhood of iron works into slag cement mills, and in the third stage to build new factories for the production of slag cement exclusively with slag utilized to the fullest extent.

Efforts to Be Asked

As for cement factories equipped with slag cement making machinery the Cement Control Association will demand further efforts for greater production with the help of clinkers transferred from other factories.

It is estimated that by these means the total production of cement will be increased by 20 to 30 per cent, including the prospective increase in the production of slag cement.

DOMESTIC BONDS GAIN OVER SEPTEMBER END

Finance Ministry Announcement Shows Increase of ¥1,247,000,000 During October

The total amount of Government bonds at the end of October stood at ¥48,858,000,000, including ¥47,637,000,000 in domestic bonds and ¥1,221,000,000 in foreign bonds the Finance Ministry announced Saturday.

The ministerial report disclosed that domestic bonds as at the end of October represented a gain of ¥1,247,000,000 over the figures for the end of September.

Details follow:

Government Bonds as at End of October (Value in ¥1.000)

Items	At end of October
5 Per Cent Govt. Bonds	1.869.015
Kogo 5 Per Cent Bonds	396.686
First 4 Per Cent Bonds	164.220
Second 4 Per Cent Bonds	94.354
4 Per Cent Bonds	82.837
3.5 Per Cent Bonds	497.684
4.5 Per Cent Treasury Bonds	715.000
4 Per Cent Treasury Bonds	3.070.421
3.5 Per Cent Treasury Bonds	14.035.583
China Incident Treasury Bonds	16.816.979
China Incident Special Treasury Bonds	21.499
China Incident Discount Treasury Bonds	366.000
Greater East Asia War Treasury Bonds	8.374.985
Greater East Asia War Discount Treasury Bonds	305.000
Imperial Grand Treasury Bonds	826.844
Domestic Bonds Total	47.637.112
1st 4 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	9.337
5 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	222.686
3rd 4 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	105.426
6 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	192.536
5.5 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	102.936
S.M.R. Sterling Bonds	39.052
6.5 Per Cent Dollar Bonds	188.701
5.5 Per Cent Dollar Bonds	117.832
4 Per Cent Franc Bonds	160.984
Foreign Bonds Total	1.221.472
Grand Total	48.858,585

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term	119.30	+ 0.70
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	86.70	— 1.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	87.80	— 0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	same

Bill Clearings

November 16
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	210.195	136.237
Balance	30,191	26.166

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... ¥[illegible]00,000,0000
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Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo Sapporo.
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Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq.. Kisaku Matsushima, Esq. Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
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2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances.

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Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
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Hongkong.
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Java
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Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1942

News From French Indo-China

The Allied invasion of French territories in North Africa has naturally caused a wave of excitement and unrest to sweep over the French people everywhere. French Indo-China was apparently no exception so far as excitement was concerned, for it was but natural that the population there should react sensitively to the crisis in the homeland. But it was also natural that the outcome in French Indo-China should be characterized by balance and steadiness, as indeed it turned out to be the case, for French Indo-China occupies a degree of security and freedom from coercion unique among the colonial territories of France in these days of her misfortune. For this security and calmness which French Indo-China is able to enjoy, she has the Joint Defense Pact with Japan to thank.

When the news of the Allied invasion first became known, Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa, who was on the point of leaving French Indo-China for a visit to Japan, cancelled his trip to observe the possible repercussions upon French Indo-China of the African invasion. The precaution, although a sensible one, may have even been superfluous, for the course of developments in French Indo-China during the past few days has been eminently satisfactory.

As was to be expected, the press of French Indo-China roundly denounced the dastardly treachery of the United States in encroaching upon the territories of a former friend. Such an expression was to be expected from any real Frenchman who is in a position to express his real feelings. In French Indo-China, however, the French population has been free from such pressure from the Allies thanks to the protection afforded by Japan

But the really gratifying fact about the reaction of the people of French Indo-China to the recent events is the recognition which they are giving to the advantages afforded by their close cooperation with Japan. Press reports from various quarters in French Indo-China indicate that in government circles especially the feeling seems to be growing that at such a time as this, it is becoming more than ever necessary for French Indo-China to cooperate closely with Japan. Only through this means can normalcy and peace be preserved so that no opportunity will be afforded to the disruptive influences of the Allies.

The statement of Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, concerning the present situation and the statement of Henri Georges Riveoal, Governor of Cochin China, seconding the views of the Governor-General, are indicative of the attitude of the authorities of Indo-China. These men are fully aware of the fact that the peaceful existence which their land is able to enjoy depends upon the strengthening of cordial relations with Japan which is in a unique position to exert a protective influence. The editorial expressions of such journals as the Opinion warmly support such a view. Despite the present worldwide upheaval, the people of French Indo-China are able to enjoy a peaceful life as they did several years ago because of friendly relations with Japan, these papers point out.

It is a cause for gratification to Japan and a cause for congratulations to French Indo-China that despite the misfortune which has visited some of the French possessions, French Indo-China thus remains so calm and secure as the result of the Joint Defense Pact between the two countries. It is a cause for satisfaction also that the leaders of French Indo-China possess the discernment to recognize the reason for their comparatively good fortune.

American Labor's New Departure

A strongly drawn line of issue at the Annual Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organization held in Boston last week brought out in sharp relief the unmistakable sign that the Anglo-American-Soviet labor rapprochement has begun to exert its profound effect on the body politic of the United States. Coming as it does at a time when all the pressure groups in the United States are jealously on guard against the encroachment by any one group upon the privileges of the others, the sign has every promise of causing serious repercussions throughout the land.

The factors around which the Convention rallied were at least four, each of which forms an integral part of a portentous social trend in America's wartime regime. In the first place, President Philip Murray of the CIO openly claimed that the organization now represented eighty per cent of the war-workers in the United States. In the second place, a unanimous resolution of the Convention called for a unified trade union movement based on the maintenance and extension of the gains which the CIO has won through "the industrial form of trade unions." Thirdly, another resolution called for "a full and direct collaboration among the trade unions of the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia" as well as of the other so-called "United Nations." Fourthly, President Murray sternly rebuked the American Federation of Labor for its reported threat to break off relations with British trade unions if the British negotiated with the CIO.

Thus, at last, the decade-long upsurge of labor in the United States has assumed a ponderous international significance and, at the same time, the opposing labor camps have begun to bring their international weight to bear upon the domestic labor politics. The new departure has long been considered a logical inevitability. The onslaught of the war has given an impetus to its materialization. The inevitable sequence is gaining momentum due largely to the long series of Allied defeats both in retrospect and in prospect. Now that Philip Murray was re-elected on November 13 for another term as the president of the powerful CIO, nothing short of a radical change in international relations will deflect the movement from its set course.

Here one cannot fail to note a striking contrast between America's labor situation today and that of the last World War. No movement of direct violence such as the buffoonery of the IWW is discernible anywhere in the United States today. Nor is there any open affrontery by labor toward the nation's war efforts. The labor movement in the United States has come of age. It no longer chooses to go headlong against the current of the age. It proposes to ride whatever wave of the future that appears to advance its political strength. Hence the flaunted hopes, expressed in the CIO Convention platform, to "assist maximum war production, to strengthen the United Nations' war policies, and to assure just democratic peace."

To America's labor moguls, it is no matter of the moment that their insistence on the extension of their own labor fortune in complete disregard of those of other lands has in itself been one of the major causes of the present war. To them, a question not asked by their own rank and file is no question at all. They are left completely free to harp on their hope of bringing "a just democratic peace" by continuing to support the very causes that brought about the collapse of that hope.

And yet, a subtle distinction was drawn when the CIO called for more labor collaboration among the "United Nations"—and that in direct challenge to the position of the AFL, which has been and still is insistent on retaining international advantages for American labor. On this point the AFL is to be credited for its frankness although it invites criticism toward its selfishness and its rude denial of the professed Anglo-American war aims. On the other hand, the CIO stand is a bid for justice at least for the nations within the Allied bloc although, at the same time, it invites serious doubt as to its sincerity. In spite of its subtlety, the distinction is pregnant with powerful explosives. The fuses are already sputtering. When some of the sparks get to the powder kegs, as they eventually will, the subsequent firework may easily become one of the main features of the Allied internecine turmoil.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 17, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Following the arrival a few days ago of Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy to assist Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, the first Japan-America talks were held at the White House today between the two Japanese Ambassadors and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State for the United States.

* * *

Indicating the Chiang Kai-shek regime's approval of the use of air bases in unoccupied China by the United States, scores of members of the volunteer aviation corps dispatched by the United States arrived at Chungking on November 10. They are pilots, ground crew members and mechanics who will act as instructors in aeronautics and train Chinese airmen in piloting Curtiss-Hawk Type 4 pursuit planes.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR OF INDIANS INCREASES WITH EACH FIGHTING

Inhabitants Determined That This Time Britain Shall Take Orders From Them

By KATSUJI INAHARA
Special to Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part I

Greek philosophy aptly describes man as zoon politikon. The current international conflict can be regarded as a clash between two different political conceptions. The nationalist agitation, which is now in full swing in India, can also be construed as a part of this world upheaval. India is trying to reassert its inherent right to shape its national destiny. The nationalist uprising there should be viewed as a new liberation attempt without having any semblance of neologism. The Indian nationalists are speaking a patriotic language which has a peculiar style of its own—a style which in its broader aspect is found to be that of the whole world, easily contemporary with all time.

Aristotle in his Politics asserts: "As the State was formed to make the life possible, so it exists to make life good." Even today the same view prevails among all modern States. But so far as India is concerned, it is seen that Pax Britannica has perpetuated an alien system of spoilation there for its own good and benefit. Consequently, it is natural that any London-made retouched portrait of that nation cannot possibly give the Indian nationalists a wholesome satisfaction. They are no longer inclined to submit to the British amplification and fixation of a political order in their country, for they are emphatic in their demand that Indianism should be the medium which must guide the course of national politics and external relations.

The present struggle in India differs from international hostilities in that it is trying to achieve its end without resorting to an armed revolution. But the aspiration underlying it, is identical with the aspirations of those nations which are opposing the domination of an outside imperialism. Therefore, although India's tone and method of seeking its salvation are different, there does not seem to be any dissimiliarity in the fundamental make-up of its aim, when it is compared with the self-existence objectives of other freedom-fighting nations. The Indian nationalists, like Henry Thoreau, implicity believe that "the soul gives itself alone, original and pure, to the lonely, original and pure, who on that condition, gladly inhabits, lead and speaks through it."

Like Matriotism

Comparatively speaking, India's patriotism, in a way, is unlike the pro patria spirit of world Powers, because it does not revel in glory or acquisition; hence, it may be called, as one American author would have it, "matriotism." India does not believe that nationalist agitations can overleap the bounds of national traditions, conceptions and ideals. It believes that all the intrinsic and long-standing qualities of the nation shall have to be co-ordinated for the purpose of resuscitating Indianism in its true form, so that it can keep pace with the march of the world and universal harmony, for it cannot remain aloof from the Zeitgeist. Its spirit at one end is as serene as the Ganges, and at the other, as virile as the self-protection urge of Islamism. And so, like Walt Whitman, it declares: "How can the real body ever die and be buried?"

The current attitude of non-compromise with Britain of the Indian nationalists has become a fait accompli owing to British maneuvers to deny the Indian nation its right of self-determination. Although Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams, a noted British authority on India, admits that the question of India's remaining within the Commonwealth of Nations is dependent on its own choice as a free agent, he does not think that the "equality of status" as enumerated in the Balfour Memorandum or in the recommendation of the report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the 1926 Imperial Conference can be applied to India to settle the issue of Indian independence.

It is unfortunate that even sober British intellectuals seem to maintain, that an independent India should be an allied State of Britain, endorsing all the vital policies of the latter. This is why the Balfour Memorandum and the report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee describe the dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Not Complete Freedom

If this definition of a member-nation is extended to India, it will be observed that the question of political independence of the country as a full-fledged sovereign nation remains unanswered. The Indian nationalists rightly argue that the acceptance of the "equality of status" and "common allegiance to the Crown" would be tantamount to surrendering the legitimate right of India to become a de jure and de facto unit of the international polity of nations. They point out that in such an event the British Parliament at Westminster would still have the formal right to enact laws applicable to India as the final authority. Therefore, the attainment by India of "dominion status," with its long list of reserve implications of internal autonomy and external security, cannot reasonably satisfy the aspiration of the nationalists, who are fighting their liberation battle in their own way to create a total India.

When the European war broke out in September, 1939, His Majesty King George VI in a broadcast said: "There may be dark days ahead and war can no longer be confined to the battlefield. But we can only do the right as we see the right and reverently commit our cause to God." However the "cause" of Britain failed to see the "right" of the Indian nationalists, when it made India an unwilling partner in inter-Power hostilities. The late Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister, declared: "We have no quarrel with the German people, except that they allow themselves to be governed by a Nazi Government." The Indian nationalists, repeating the argument of Neville Chamberlain, stated: "The Indian people have no quarrel with the British people, but they will not tolerate the continuance of a British Raj in their country." That the Indian nationalists voiced their resentment against British manipulations by confining themselves within the pale of justness and reason is obviously transparent. At that time, N. H. Brailsford, a well-known British journalist, writing in the Bombay Chronicle described the Indo-British tussle as follows:

The Cause of Dispute

"How then did it all begin? In August, large bodies of Indian troops were sent to Egypt, Aden and Singapore. There was no debate about it; no vote sanctioned it. These men, sent to fight for England in foreign lands, were merely pawns moved by a white hand across the chequer-board of world politics. Then in one hurried sitting at Westminster, six hundred gentlemen, with not a dark skin among them, passed an Act placing in the hands of a Scotch nobleman (Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India,) at Delhi the most formidable emergency powers for the duration of the expected war. Finally, on receipt of a telegram from London, Lord Linlithgow proclaimed India a belligerent in this war between rival European Powers. And so, without the consent of their representatives, three hundred million Indians found themsevles at war. . . We have challenged their self-respect. Accordingly, in a dignified document, the Congress addressed its searching questions to the Viceroy. It wanted to know our war aims in relation to India and the dependent Empire. It would support a war for democracy and a new world order, but with an imperialist war like the last it would have nothing to do. For it, the test was India. It was not unreasonable."

Before the outbreak of the European war, the Congress Ministries were functioning in seven out of eleven provinces of India. But with the start of the war, the Indian National Congress demanded the granting of right to India to formulate its own policy toward the belligerent nations, as well as a statutory declaration of India's political freedom. Lord Linlithgow, under instructions from London, rejected the Congress proposal, with the result that the Congress Ministers resigned en bloc and the Congress announced that national India would maintain a neutral stand, and that it would not support Britain in its war efforts. Thus Britain missed the bus on account of its own short-sightedness. Babu Rajendra Prasad, then President of the Indian National Congress, in a letter addressed to Lord Linlithgow mentioned:

"The present crisis has arisen owing to the outbreak of war in Europe and the action of the British Government in declaring India a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people. This crisis is entirely political and is not related to the communal issue in India. It raises vital questions in regard to the war aims of the British Government and the position of India in relation to them. The Congress Working Committee, as you are aware, issued a lengthy statement on September 14, 1939, in which it invited the British Government to declare its war aims, and, in particular, how these aims were going to be applied to India and to be given effect to in the present. It was further stated that the Indian people must have the right of self-determination by framing their own constitution through a constituent assembly without external interference and should guide their own policy. On October 10, 1939, the All-India Congress Committee approved of and endorsed this statement and stated that, in the declaration to be made by the British Government, India must be declared an independent nation and present application should be given to this status to the largest possible extent. The committee further added that Indian freedom must be based on the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities."

Refuses to Cooperate

Soon after the clear cut enunciation of this policy by the Congress, Provincial Congress Committees took steps to give effect to it in a constitutional and legal manner. The Indian nationalists were asked to maintain an attitude of non-cooperation toward the British administration in the country. Even the majority of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies feelingly debated the British policy of making India a belligerent. The following war resolution was excitedly discussed in the Legislative Assembly of the United Provinces.

"This Assembly regrets that the British Government has made India a participant in the war between Great Britain and Germany without the consent of the people of India, and has further, in complete disregard of Indian opinion, passed laws and adopted measures curtailing the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments. This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and through it to the British Government that, in consonance with the avowed aims of the present war, it is essential in order to secure cooperation of the Indian people that the principle of democracy be applied to India and its policy be guided by its people; and that India be regarded as an independent nation entitled to frame its own constitution, and further that suitable action be taken insofar as it is possible in the immediate present to give effect to that principle in regard to the present governance of India. This Assembly regrets that the situation in India has not been rightly understood by His Majesty's Government when authorizing the statement that has been made on its behalf in regard to India, and in view of this failure of the British Government to meet India's demand, this Assembly is of the opinion that the Government cannot associate itself with the British policy."

The resolution made it plain that nationalist India not only resented the British policy of making India a belligerent, but also of London's policy of denying it its legitimate right to frame a political constitution in a free manner. It is common knowledge that domination of one country by another incites the greed and avarice of other powerful nations, which in their turn want to extend their dominions at the cost of the weaker people.

The Indian nationalists are impressive in their opinion that there can be no equilibrium in the international order so long as a country like India, with a population equal to one-fifth of the entire human race, is tied to the chariot wheels of another. They add that if violence has to be tolerated and to be resorted to, it can be only on the clear understanding that there will be no recrudescence of it hereafter, that men will live as brothers, and that while every man will be free to serve his neighbor and his country, he will also be a citizen of the world.

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 21 dated November 22, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka, Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Highlights of a Table Conference on the First Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, The Tale of Africa, the 70th Anniversary of the National Conscription, and Tragedy of America.

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 46 dated November 22, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Discussions on Air Defense, The Greater East Asia Writers' Convention, Enemy's Report on Defeated War of Burma, General Aguinaldo, and visit to Charcoal-Making Village.

Division of Labor

The teacher was having her trials. She finally wrote the mother: "Your son is the brightest boy in my class, but he is also the most mischievous. What shall I do?"

The reply came duly: "Do as you please, I am having my own troubles with his father."

Sympathy Spurned

The elderly spinster sniffed when anyone suggested that it was too bad she did not have a husband.

"I have a dog that growls, a parrot that swears, a fireplace that smokes, and a cat that stays out all night. Why should I want a husband?"

High Labor Cost

When the grocer informed her that the price of eggs was sixty cents a dozen, she exclaimed: "Why, that's five cents for each egg."

"Yes, mum," said the man, "but you must remember that one egg is a whole day's work for a hen."

READERS IN COUNCIL

No Racial Struggle

To the Editor:

We do not know why it is usually said that our campaign aiming at the unification of Asia refers not only to our disputes with certain countries, but that it involves a more general character and appearance.

We are accused of provoking a racial struggle.

It is commonly said that Japan, triumphantly established in Manchoukuo and inexorable in the rebel zones of China, spreads now her influence over the Southern regions to crystallize the ideological system represented by the Co-Prosperity Sphere, including areas of unsuspected riches, with vital resources in enormous proportions. They insist that from north to south we are like two gigantic arms threatening the security of Europe and America. And never before did they believe they have more reasons than now to speak about what some have called "the yellow peril."

Nevertheless, those who formulate such affirmations draw their opinion, perhaps with evil intentions, rather from false premises. They misconstrue the meaning of our continental movement and refuse to see that our sole purpose is to establish a common entity with the peoples of Asia.

We need not convince those who agree with us on the indisputable affinity of traits existing among the Asiatic peoples and who believe also that but for a few casual differences, the Asiatic world can be considered a unity comparatively uniform.

Homogeneity Is Aim

We are pledged to attain this homogeneousness as an essential factor to achieve our aim. Unity of races, unity of languages, unity of religion and economic unity. These points are subject to multifarious explanations since the spirit conveying the idea of unity must not be confused. It would be wrong to assume, for instance, that by religious entity we mean that a common belief, whether Shintoism, Buddhism or Christianity, should be imposed on the peoples who are under our leadership, inasmuch by religious unity in a continent, we create a uniform criterion in order to respect and foster a feeling which is natural and common to all human species: the religious sentiment. It does not matter to us nor is it our concern that following the dictates of conscience each individual or group of individuals may give to this sentiment the external manifestation which pleases him more and which may better agree with his tradition and with his own mode of appreciating life. That which really interests us is that all citizens worship their God in a sincere manner so that they feel the urge of fulfilling their duties owing to him and to their country the latter involving all that which signifies collaboration and reciprocal aid.

Mutually Responsible

We must say clearly and sincerely that just as we recognize the obligations which the peoples of Asia have with each other, we likewise acknowledge the duties and responsibilities of this united continent towards the human groups existing in the other continents under which ever regime, no matter how opposed they may be to our own sentiments and ideas.

Therefore it becomes apparent that Japan does not incite the exaltation of the yellow race to oppose, sooner or later, the white race in a devastating struggle for world supremacy, but to raise the Asiatic peoples to a level of culture, civilization and creative capacity comparable to that of any other country of the white race, thus promoting a well-balanced and unanimous collaboration instead of provoking amongst them an unfair competition.

We are opposed to the idea of the nations becoming every day stronger to annihilate those who are placed in a disadvantageous position, but we are in favor of the accordant and eternal struggle of all races and all continents of the world for the elimination of the forces hindering universal progress.

We all belong to the human race, and have the same origin and the same end. Therefore, the only sensible thing is for every one to strive for the welfare of his neighbor regardless of the color of his skin or the conditions of the country where he was born.

We believe that this conception contains the finest aspiration to be realized when humanity becomes conscious that might is not the law of existance, but collaboration and mutual support.

SABURO YOSHIDA

November 14.

Error

One of the guests turned to a man by his side to criticize the singing of the woman who was trying to entertain them.

"What a terrible voice! Do you know who she is?"

"Yes," was the answer. "She's my wife."

"Oh, I beg your pardon. Of course, it isn't her voice, really. It's the stuff she has to sing. I wonder who wrote that awful song?"

"I did," was the answer.

E. ASIA MINISTRY HAS FOUR-FOLD FUNCTIONS

Asiatic People Can Now Look Forward to New Life

By EIJI SAITO

The inauguration of the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is not a light and fleeting matter as it might appear to a superficial observer. The Ministry recently created has a great mission to fulfill, namely, to promote in the Asiatic regions an all embracing reform of a quadruple signification: political, moral, religious and educational.

The Anglo-Saxons who for many years were established and controlled vast areas in the Southern Regions, did not take the slightest care to develop the culture of the natives in those lands, and not only did they abandon everything relating to their intellectual progress or to their condition as human beings, but they went still further in their perfidity. Besides turning the natives into slaves, they did their best to pervert them, introducing ideas and customs contrary to the Asiatic spirit, sowing germs of division and discord, and encouraging vices and immorality.

India's Case

In India, for instance, there exists a great problem of complicated solution. We refer to the question of the Indian castes.

These are five in number: Brahmans, Kschatrias, Military, Merchant and Paria.

The obstinacy of these social groups is something which finds no parallel in any other world institution. Discrimination between social classes in some Occidental countries and the wide discrepancy which frequently exists in the lives of potentates and beggars in this Continent, are nothing compared to the problem of the Indian Castes.

Anyone being born a Brahman may consider himself happy. He will belong to a privileged sect in whose hands is vested the greatest power and prebends and will enjoy religious veneration of the faithful, and the highest respect of his people. This Brahman, however, shall never change his condition. He was born a Brahman and must die as a Brahman presiding rites and delivering benedictions and above all, rigorously guarding the high secrets of his priesthood which are the key to his singular prestige.

Although deprived of his fundamental liberty, this man is not so unfortunate, inasmuch as he will be entitled to enjoy great privileges.

Regarding the inferior castes, their situation is entirely different. The Parias, who have never been recognized, do not belong to any clan, nor can they enter a temple because there is no God who will listen to their prayers. And if God is thus adamant to their supplications and the misery of their life, they cannot hope for more clemency from men.

The Parias are treated like dogs wherever they are found. A person belonging to another caste who brushes past a Paria become soiled and must purify himself by means of innumerable ablutions. And if one of these unfortunate beings falls ill of leprosy or any other disease just as terrible, as it commonly happens, there will be no one to take pity on him and stretch out a protecting hand with a medicine, or who will give him one word of advice. . . . Thus is the life of these outlawed and undesirable beings: miserable and abject. And thus is the soul of that collectivity: hard and implacably cold. . . .

What Has Britain Done

And we ask, what have the humanitarians, philanthropist and charitable British gentlemen done in India to repair these ills and to induce this race to piety, showing them a more ample and generous outlook on life? Have they by chance taught them the common destiny of the human race? . . Have they done anything to introduce into India the laws and institutions governing the British Empire and which allow the phlegmatic and indifferent Britishers to enjoy relative comfort and happiness?

Far from it, Britain's conduct in India is one of those sins which theology calls sins against the spirit and which cry out to heaven for divine justice and which will not be pardoned by God. They have taken advantage of native aberrations to enforce their domination on a firm basis. They have ably exploited the Caste division and brutalized the Parias. They have flattered the Brahmans and the Military Castes to obtain their cooperation. They have spread bad habits and encouraged opium smoking and other vices, giving rise to a degenerated state in some districts. There have been times when they have shown no commiseration with the Indian people. Thousands and thousands of Indians have been exterminated by dynamite or bullets of British officialdom. The massacres of India are known to the world as a sign of a bloodthirsty spirit.

Such iniquitous and unjust institutions Japan is planning to reform through the creation of the new Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. It represents a vigorous reaction against the regime established for

(Continued on Page 3)